THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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U. S. Food Reaches Britain; Axis Seamen Put in Camps; Warship Launching Early

The World's Day—May 31, 1941

New Treatment of Local News

To be of greater service to local readers, The Christian Science Monitor begins today a rearrangement of its pages. The local news pages, hitherto printed at the start of the second section, will from now on usually appear as pages 2, 4, and 5 of the first section of the paper, while as before some local news will always appear on page 1.

As the first page of the second section, this paper inaugurates today a new series of special commentative columns.

The widely read feature, "Intimate Message from Washington," will appear daily on this page, but to it will be added exclusive and unique dispatches from the great regional centers of the country, under the heading "The Country Speaks." And a third column, written by our leading women staff writers and called, "To Change The Subject," will also appear daily. The page will include an important news-feature article and a news cartoon.

The "Week In Focus," formerly a page 2 Saturday feature, appears today on page 8.

Air and Sea: Britain Gets Lend-Lease Food

First food shipment from the United States to Britain under the Lend-Lease Act arrived at a British port.

Bombing of Dublin by an unidentified plane resulted in 30 fatalities and between 100 and 200 injuries. It was doubted whether the bombing was unintentional. Nazi bombers attacked Liverpool, South Wales and other scattered targets in Britain, but damage and casualties were said to have been light.

British war casualties reached the 100,000 mark for all three fighting services in 21 months of war. Almost half were said to be prisoners of war in Germany.

The Bismarck, in the light of new disclosures, was described in Britain as a 50,000-ton super-dreadnaught—largest battleship in the world. Of the 2,400 crew no more than 100 were reported survivors of the epic battle.

A second British air attack on the French Tunisian port of Sfax—less than 24 hours after a French protest was lodged May 29 for an RAF bombing of the port—was reported in Vichy.

The Conte Rosso, 17,879-ton Italian liner serving as a troop transport to Libya, was admitted by the Italian High Command to have been sunk by the British.

In Washington: Axis Seamen Interned in West

Alien seamen from Axis ships seized after recent acts of sabotage were interned during the Memorial Day week end in detention camps in North Dakota and Montana. With the 456 seamen, about 1,500 aliens are now held in three detention camps in the West.

First steps toward inter-American co-operation to block shipments of war essentials to the Axis Powers were announced by the State Department. Seven American republics have adopted export regulations to Europe and in turn the State Department has issued licenses for export of many articles from this country to Brazil, Argentina and Cuba.

An order from the Office of Production Management directs that henceforth steel shall be given priority for defense requirements and all "essential" civilian needs. Demand is greater than supply on certain types of steel and steel products, it was stated.

Before the Senate is a request from President Roosevelt to ratify an addition to an old treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom to permit an additional diversion for power purposes of Niagara River waters, above the falls. The diversion, the President said, is for the "duration of the emergency."

Treasury officials estimated that the first month's sales of the new defense savings bonds would exceed $500,000,000 and send the Federal debt to an all-time high of approximately $48,500,000,000. Actual receipts from the savings campaign in the first 24 days since it began May 1 totaled $347,861,000.

National: South Dakota to Be Launched June 7

Camden, N. J. (AP)—The South Dakota, third powerful 35,000-ton battleship to be turned out in this country's drive toward a two-ocean Navy, will be launched June 7, four months ahead of schedule. No date has been set for commissioning the new warship.

New York (AP)—The British War Relief Society said it had shipped successfully to England $3,458,307 worth of relief material and had lost only $45,693 worth, or 1.3 per cent, up to May 15.

New York (AP)—The United States Maritime Commission took over thirteen more ships, totaling nearly 200,000 gross tons, for Government use as military auxiliaries.

Newport News, Va. (AP)—The S. S. Irenee du Pont, freight vessel, was launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company plant, with Mrs. Ferdinand Lamotte, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., as sponsor.

Hyde Park, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a bill exempting from the draft all men who have served three consecutive years in the Marine Corps, Coast Guard or Navy.

Philadelphia (AP)—A report filed in United States District Court disclosed that German interests have paid the Lehigh Valley Railroad $10,016,953.60 for property damage caused in the "Black Tom" explosion at Jersey City, N. J., during the World War.

In Europe: Britons of 40 Years to Register

Men of 40 years were summoned by Britain to register for national service, thereby adding approximately 300,000 names to the 5,750,000 already on file.

Gibraltar's preparations to meet possible invasion continued as a second evacuation ship, with more than 1,000 persons, mostly women, left the base.

Zamzam: Americans Cross Into Spain

San Sebastian, Spain (AP)—A group of 119 American survivors from the German-sunk Egyptian liner Zamzam crossed the French frontier into Spain, but 21 American ambulance drivers were held by the Germans at Biarritz, in Nazi-occupied France.

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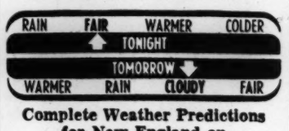

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 5

Aluminum Shortage? Tests Seek Answer

America's aluminum shortage may be less acute—judging by a test started in two typical American communities yesterday.

In an effort to determine how much scrap aluminum could be rounded up in an emergency, the Government selected Richmond, Va., and Madison, Wis., for trial. With suitable advance publicity it was announced that pots, pans, and other aluminum utensils were needed.

The result: Contributions by the truckload.

Success of the tests, sponsored by the Office of Production Management, may determine the advisability of a nationwide drive.

Extra Guards Keep Up Vigil In N. E. Area

Although no untoward incidents had been reported, extra guards maintained vigil today in New England defense areas as a result of a Federal warning that sabotage might be attempted during the three-day holiday weekend.

In Massachusetts, the recently formed State Guard received its first emergency call last night when 25 members of Company F, 22nd Regiment, were ordered to report at the Athol armory with instructions to be ready for immediate action. The men were summoned by Lieut. Parker B. Kimball, their commanding officer.

At New London, Conn., Naval boats augmented Coast Guard craft in patrolling New London harbor while Naval patrols were established ashore on all piers in the important Army and Navy center. Heavy guard details were on duty on docks and afloat at the Navy's submarine base and the Electric Boat Company, largest producer of submarines for the Navy.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island conferred with Jonathan H. Howard, Superintendent of State Police, and announced that a "plan of action" had been mapped out.

Fifty volunteers were equipped with night sticks and steel helmets in Woonsocket, R. I., to help guard public utilities.

Providence, R. I., authorities increased a guard at the Scituate reservoir, and at Newport, R. I., five men were sworn in as deputy sheriffs to patrol the water system.

Guards at Springfield, Mass., defense plants were doubled, and watchmen at the Harrington and Richardson Arms Company in Worcester, where machine guns for Britain are being manufactured, received "alert" warnings.

Extra precautions were taken at several factories in Fitchburg, foremen in one mill being armed for patrol duty.

While Coast Guard boats cruised the Boston harbor area, harbor police kept a close watch on piers and warehouses.

Memorial Day free from sabotage: Page 3.

Firmer Hand Taken in U. S. Defense Work

Mediation Board refusal to accept union rejection of proposal in lumber strike an indication

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31 — President Roosevelt is obviously concealing his hand for strategic reasons at this crucial stage of world developments, but several moves hint at an increased tempo of government defense organization as America apparently moves into the decisive act of the isolationist versus interventionist issue.

Of all signs of action to implement the President's "unlimited emergency" notice that America must tighten its belt several notches and buckle down to the job of arming itself and the Allies in earnest probably the most important lies in the labor field. It looked this morning as though the National Defense Mediation Board was getting ready to be "tougher" with labor.

At least it refused to accept a union rejection of its mediation proposal in the West coast lumber strike. Instead, a telegram to strike leaders from C. A. Dykstra, mediation board chairman, insisted that these leaders submit the settlement plan "to the personal attention of everyone with power to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the board's recommendations."

Crisp Tone

The crisp tone of the telegram, which asked for telegraphic answer "whether or not it is your intention to comply with this request," was seen as a hopeful indication in arms production quarters that the board is preparing to take a sterner attitude on the strike problem. It came as a Department of Labor Report for April showed that the strikes during that month were more numerous and much more damaging to production than during the previous month.

April, according to this report, witnessed 400 new strikes. They involved 500,000 workers and 7,800,000 man-days of idleness. The number of strikes was about one-fifth greater in April than in May. But the number of workers involved was four times that in May and the amount of idleness five times the May total.

Meanwhile general reorganization of the defense set-up proceeded with establishment of a new office of transportation. This step concluded the liquidation of the old national defense Advisory Commission, which had previously been deprived of all its functions except transportation. The net result is to consolidate all branches of war production under the aegis of the new office of emergency management, of which the "OPM" is senior child, with the newer

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Iraq Army Asks Armistice; Pro-German Leader Flees; Fall of Crete to Nazis Near

Reich uses 1,000 planes to pound defenders; 12 days of fighting seen near end.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, May 31

Germany claimed virtual completion of the conquest of Crete today while in London, where the battle was obscured by lack of definite information, Britons steeled themselves for news of the loss of the island.

Some of the British defenders of Crete, the German High Command accounted, have crossed to the island of Gavdos, 25 miles off the south coast, and are being pounded by the Nazi Air Force.

The Luftwaffe also was attacking the south coast ports of Crete itself from which, the High Command said, other remnants of the British troops were attempting to flee.

Destroyer Damaged

A British destroyer was reported damaged off the south coast.

Those of the British who reached Gavdos are cut off from communication with their main forces, the German communiqué indicated. It said German bombs had destroyed the signal station on the little islet.

The Germans now claim they hold Candia, Crete's largest city; Canea, the Cretan capital; Suda Bay, former British naval base, and the city of Retimo.

The main German forces on Crete were pressing along the northern coastal plain from the west, pursuing British troops, the German High Command said. They expected to effect a juncture shortly with Italian troops moving from the eastern end of the island.

Already the German columns have relieved parachutists established near Candia, it was stated.

Navy Back in Action

The Nazi High Command's announcement that British naval units were bombed south of Crete was taken to indicate the British fleet had returned to the scene, possibly to cover withdrawal attempts.

British units still on the main island were bombed constantly on the rocky roads of retreat, the German announcement said.

Twelve days after German parachutists and air-borne mountain troops dropped from the sky to swarm over Crete's strategic military locations, the German high command said Allied resistance had collapsed and that the numbers of prisoners and piles of booty were mounting steadily.

Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyberg, New Zealand commander of British forces in Crete, was reported by

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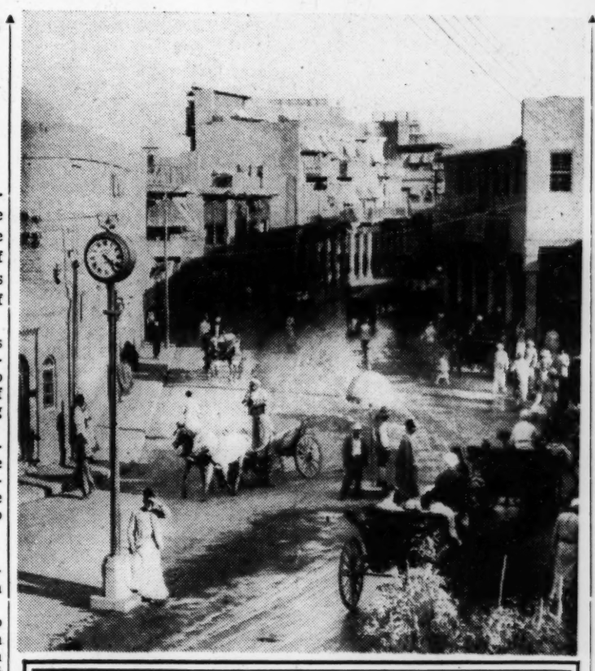


The American Colony from H. J. Shepstone; By a Staff Artist

Scene of British Moves in Iraq

Above: New Street, the chief thoroughfare in Baghdad. Below: The broken line shows the route of the British forces from Basra to the Iraq capital, terminal of the historic Berlin-Baghdad railroad.

Britain reports 'whole thing between rebels' and Imperial forces is over.

Saturday, May 31

The Iraq army has asked the British military authorities for an armistice, dispatches from Baghdad said.

Authoritative sources in London said the armistice "presumably" had been granted, and that "as between ourselves and the rebels the whole thing is over."

The armistice request was said to have been made within the past 48 hours, apparently by a committee of four in control of Baghdad.

Rashid Ali Al Gailani, who had seized the Government and organized the revolt against the British, crossed into Iran yesterday at Kasr-Shirin, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Amin Zaki, and a group of officers, Reuters, British news agency, reported today from Teheran, capital of Iran.

British motorized units were reported from Beirut to have reached the suburbs of Baghdad, capital of Iraq.

The Military Governor of the city was reported to have resigned and Iraq auxiliary troops were said to have surrendered.

These reports said a provisional committee had been formed in Baghdad to take over administration of the capital.

Palestinian motorized troops were said to have appeared suddenly at the city's outskirts after crossing the Euphrates River at Ramadi, 60 miles to the west.

All organized Iraq resistance appeared to have been abandoned, these reports said, following the resignation and possible flight of Minister of Economy Sebhaoui, who was appointed only 24 hours before to take charge of the capital's defenses.

Furthermore, the position of Iraq troops in the Baghdad and Basra sectors was described as "precarious" in dispatches to Beirut.

It was believed that the deposed regent, Emir Abdullah Ilah, would enter Baghdad at once to form a new Government with Jemil Matfai as Premier.

Disorders were reported by Reuters to have broken out in Baghdad following the flight of Raschid Ali.

Bands of Arab irregulars were shooting in the streets amid widespread looting, according to travelers reaching Turkey, the dispatch from Ankara said.

German airplanes and ground personnel still may be in Iraq, one source said, but he declared the flight of Premier Rashid Ali to Iran and not to Germans in Mosul "shows the faith he places in the protection the Germans can give him."

"It is now clear to the entire world," he said, "that any dispute in Iraq is not between the Arab world and Great Britain but between us and the Germans."

Crete Shows Warship Peril From Close Plane Bases

AN ENGLISH PORT, May 31 (AP)—Belief that the German battleship Bismarck was a 50,000-ton super-dreadnaught—largest fighting ship ever built—with 2,400 officers and men—threw the epic battle into new perspective.

The Bismarck, its sister ship the Tirpitz, and two others of the same class now building, were rated as 35,000-ton craft.

No more than 100 survivors of the Bismarck are reported landed at British ports.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This war—particularly the battle for the Mediterranean—has demonstrated the vulnerability of men-of-war to attacks in force by shore based airplanes.

The Nazis are attempting to do, with air power, what the Italians could not do with sea power.

The reports of the Battle for Crete show as many as 100 planes attacking a single British cruiser. The Germans appear to possess planes in virtually unlimited quantity for this sort of operation—and they are using them regardless of losses so long as there appears a possibility of obtaining an objective.

The naval-air battle around Crete can be best interpreted in its relation to the entire Mediterranean campaign.

It is a fair assumption that Herr Hitler's Balkan drive was not undertaken primarily to pull Italian chestnuts out of the fire, but was brought about by an urgent need for oil.

Heavy Drain on Oil

The persistent bombing of Germany's synthetic oil plants by the Royal Air Force has perhaps had some results, and the not inconsiderable supplies of oil obtained when Norway, the Low Countries, and part of France fell to Germany, have probably been exhausted by the demands made by Nazi military needs.

With the expansion of Germany's operations, these needs have multiplied to such an extent that it is questionable if the Rumanian oil fields can furnish the necessary quantity of oil, or that the Danube and the railway systems in German possession can transport Russian oil in sufficient quantity.

Germany's first objective was to drive the British from Greece and remove the menace of bombing raids on the Rumanian oil fields.

This goal obtained, the Nazis have now embarked upon a stupendous campaign designed to drive the British from the Mediterranean. Almost simultaneously with their push into Greece, the Germans projected a drive in surprising force through Libya, aimed at Suez and the Britsh naval base at Alexandria.

Infiltration in Near East

Another move was the infiltration of Nazi agents into and the unrest aroused in Iraq and Syria. Herr Hitler wants to prevent the Mosul oil fields being permanently put out of commission, and to preserve as much as possible of the long pipe lines leading to Tripoli in Syria and Haifa in Palestine. Without these lines, the oil in Iraq will be unavailable to Germany, and it is the line to Tripoli that is the immediate object of Nazi attention.

The last German move is the boldest of all—the attack on Crete. If this unprecedented use of air power succeeds, it will have the effect of disrupting Britain's entire Mediterranean strategy, for Crete is the key to the Levant.

It commands the entrance to the Aegean and is within bombing range of Alexandria and Suez. Its possession would permit Germany to dominate the Dardanelles and bottle up Russia.

With Crete in German hands, the less well-defended island of Cyprus will be the next objective, and from there into Syria is but a step, and the creation of Moslem unrest in strategically located Mohammedan countries will be avoided by not invading Turkey.

Mediterranean in Danger

With Crete, Cyprus, Syria, and bases in Cyrenaica in German hands, the menace from the air may be sufficient to drive the British Navy from the Eastern Mediterranean.

German planes based in Sicily now dominate Malta and render it

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

War Games Face Weapon Shortage

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—The War Department has acknowledged in advance that the huge war games this fall would again find maneuvering troops short of weapons and transport equipment.

At the same time it was announced the total combined strength of the land forces has reached 1,345,800 men, closely approaching the July 1 goal of 1,418,000 set by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

Major shortages exist in anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft weapons, 105 mm. field artillery and 155 mm. guns, motorcycles and the larger trucks, it was disclosed in a formal statement.

The Army said there were sufficient .30-caliber machine guns for all the organized units, almost the full equipment of 81 mm. mortars and light tanks, and that "every man has a rifle."

Fishing Spy Measure Signed in California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 31 (AP)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson yesterday signed the Dilworth spy bill which requires identification cards for commercial fishermen and for operators of boats that transport them.

The new Act also provides for the suspension or revocation of the fishing permit of any person who approaches within 500 yards of any Government owned or operated vessel.

The law, the Governor said, was "aimed directly at Japanese fishermen who in the past have been operating their fishing boats close to battleships, cruisers etc. in Southern California waters.

Monroe Doctrine Gets New Meaning

By Joseph C. Harsch
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States

WASHINGTON, May 31—Looking at President Roosevelt's speech from the point of view of Latin America, representatives of that continent begin to see in it a new era in the historic Monroe Doctrine policy.

According to this analysis, which has now had a few days to evolve, the President took a defensive doctrine which was adequate to protect the Western Hemisphere in the days of sailing vessels and gave it a new scope vital to its survival in days of aviation and wireless.

It is noted with deep interest also that the circumstances which called forth the original Monroe Doctrine closely parallel those which motivated the President in laying the defenses of the American Hemisphere on the far side of the Atlantic Ocean.

When President Monroe enunciated his doctrine in 1823 Europe was under the rule of a coalition of powers which had committed themselves "to put an end to the system of representative government," and which had announced its intention of carrying this policy across the Atlantic to the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies of Central and South America.

All Parties to Plan

Every government on the continent of Europe with the exception of the Vatican, then a temporal power, and Turkey, was a party to that plan. France, in the throes of monarchial revulsion from the Napoleonic and revolutionary period, was acting with Russia, Prussia and Austria. Italy and Spain were in a satellite relationship to the dominant powers. The nucleus of the movement lay in the Germanic core of Europe.

Then Britain alone stood on the fringe of Europe aloof from the plan. Britain was not at war, but diplomatically it was resisting a movement which was consolidating the continent of Europe under a single political and ideological concept.

At that time it was enough for the United States, despite its military weakness, to announce that it would resist by force any European attempt to re-establish authority over any foreign territory. No European nation could challenge even the young republic on the far side of the Atlantic so long as Britain chose to endorse its policy.

Today the Continent of Europe is again under the control of a European coalition which derives its political and ideological concepts from a Germanic core. In 1823 it was called the "Holy Alliance"; today it is called the Axis. In 1823 the "Holy Alliance" desired to re-establish the sway of the European continent over the Americas. Today the Axis has given some rather obvious indications of a similar intent, although it carefully protests that it is entirely innocent.

Recognizes Threat

In the face of this threat President Roosevelt has recognized that it cannot be safely parried if the United States rests on a purely defensive concept of the Monroe Doctrine. To wait until the threat developed in an actual military attack would probably be fatal. To be sure of being able to prevent it, it must be necessary to deprive the continental European coalition of the bases from which such an attack, whether military or economic, could derive.

Further, the President recognizes that today, as in 1823, the Monroe Doctrine concept can be maintained with certainty only if Britain continues to exist as a balance to the continental European mass which for the moment is once more united under one military rule even though ample seeds of disunity are germinating under the surface.

What the President has done therefore is to give the Monroe Doctrine, which is essentially defensive in character, a new strategic meaning. He has recognized by the extension of national policy that in modern warfare a military position can be defended only if its defensive becomes tactically an offense. The danger is a dynamic force in Europe. Unless the momentum of that force is halted before it reaches out across the Atlantic it could sweep mere regional defense aside. It must be met by a momentum moving in the opposite direction.

In this respect the President has attempted by his speech to set a contrary momentum in motion. The only question is whether American public opinion will support him in a movement which is widely recognized as necessary if the Monroe Doctrine is to be preserved against the latest form of the old "Holy Alliance."

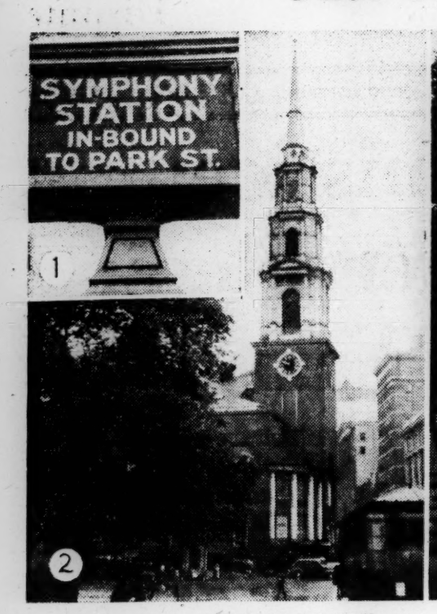
Knitting Together The New World

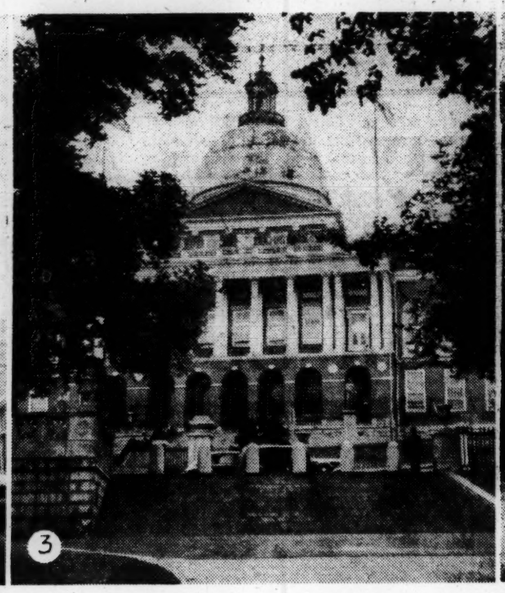
Significant progress in the knitting together of the Western Hemisphere is shown by three stories in The Christian Science Monitor today.

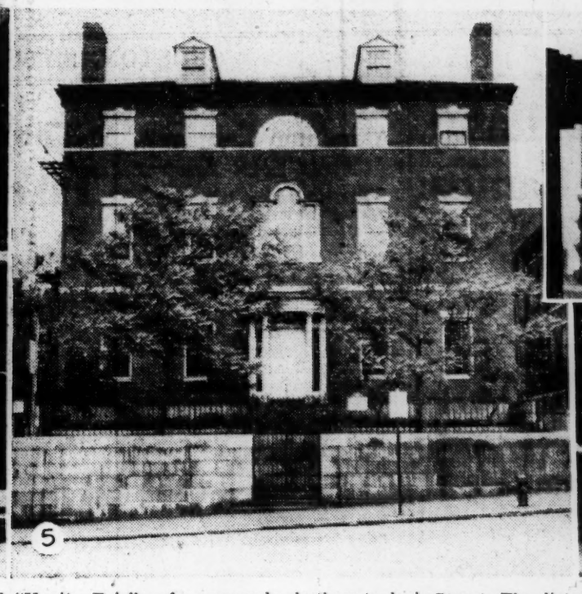
Washington's views of the enlarging concept of the Monroe Doctrine and of Canadian-American collaboration during and after the war are explained in the accompanying article and on page 8.

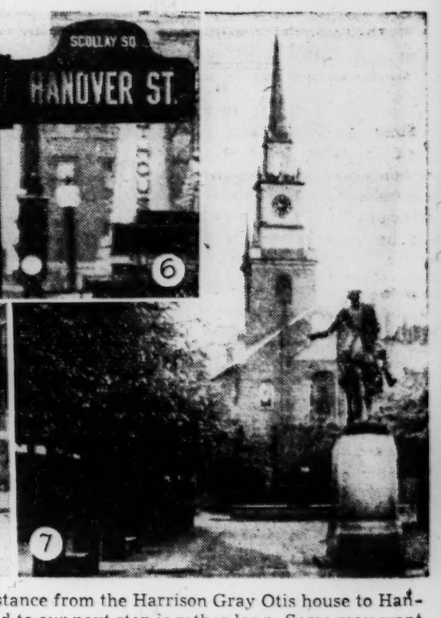
On the first page of the second section, Charles E. Gratke, Foreign Editor of this newspaper, writes from Ottawa on Canada rediscovering Latin America.

All Aboard for a Picture Tour Around Old Boston Town









By Robert R. Mullen

This is a picture tour of a part of Old Boston Town that can be covered by subway and walking. It hints a bit of "Old Lace and Lavender" Boston; it has a wisp of the charming, graceful Boston of Bulfinch; it touches the Boston of Paul Revere, the 303-year-old Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the Boston of Sam and John Adams. It is the Old Boston that still thrusts its steeples and domes, cupolas and gambrel roofs up through a teeming, modern city.

1. We begin the tour with a ride on Boston's newest subway, opened just this year. Take an inbound car at Symphony Station, corner of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, ride to Park Street Station (10c). When you emerge from the kiosk you will see:

2. Park Street Church, built in 1809, probably Boston's finest remaining example of church architecture of that period. Known historically as "Brimstone Corner" because of the fervency of its early pastors, it was in this edifice that William Lloyd Garrison gave his first anti-slavery address. Turn left and you are on mellow, old Boston Common, walk up the path to the left and through the branches you will glimpse:

3. The Massachusetts State House, designed by Boston's great Charles Bulfinch, the town's first professional architect. Paul Revere laid the cornerstone for this old rose brick building in 1796. Later, he put a copper roof on the dome. Still later, some unfeeling person gilded it. Walk up through the Doric Hall, you will feel the quaint, clean, hopeful spirit of the burgeoning Nation. Guides will gladly show you around, let you look at the original "History of the Plymouth Plantation," at Winthrop Charter, and other items. Leave the State House by the Mount Vernon Street door. Turn left, walk halfway down the hill, look right. You will see:

4. Famed Luisburg Square, center of Beacon Hill social activities. It's full of history. Bronson Alcott, and Louisa, lived at Number 10. Jenny Lind was married in Number 20. Dickens visited here, so did Thackeray. Every house has its story, and when they filmed "Vanity Fair" a few years back they took down the Louisburg Square sign, hung up "Russell Square," and nobody knew the difference. Retrace your steps up Mount Vernon Street, almost back to the State House, to Hancock Street (his house and grounds occupied much of the area now covered by the State House), walk down the hill on Hancock Street and you will see:

5. The home of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. It was probably Boston's first real mansion, and may have been designed by Bulfinch. Harrison Gray Otis built it in 1790. He was one of the richest men in the Commonwealth, and lived the most extravagantly, spending, say the stories, $10,000 a year on servants. Gold-laced hats, and powdered wigs have ascended these stairs, and dresses with 40 yards of velvet in them. Go in the house, if you like. It's open to the public (25c) 9 to 5, Saturdays 9 to 1, and contains some of New England's choicest antiques. When you come out, turn left, walk up Cambridge Street to:

6. The intersection of Hanover Street, turn left down Hanover Street. The distance from the Harrison Gray Otis house to Hanover Street, and to our next stop is rather long. Some may want to take a taxi; but those who walk will pass through Boston's "Little Italy." They will see teeming tenements and scenes of the "second immigration." It is reputedly the most crowded urban area in America. Walk along Hanover Street until you see on the left:

7. Old North Church, whence hung the famous lanterns, "Two if by sea." Cyrus Dallin's Paul Revere, recently put there, rides on the Mall in the foreground. Go into the Church (free) by all means. The Sexton will tell you all about it, so we will skip most of it here, but be sure to look for the tablet, "In memory of Thomas James Gruchy, Junior Warden of this church and merchant adventurer from Jersey, who in parlous times as Captain of the Privateer Queen of Hungary took from a French sloop in the year 1756 the four figures of cherubims now in front of the organ." When you leave the church retrace your steps along the Mall and look for:

All pictures by Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

8. The sign marking Harris Street. Follow it to its end on North Street, turn right and walk along (or hail a cab, for this is depressing territory) until you come to:

9. Paul Revere's house, where he lived from 1770 to 1800. It's open from 10 to 4 (25c). Here his 16 children were raised; here he conducted his multitude of businesses, including his principal line of silversmithing; here he lived at the time of his ride. Continue up North Street until you see:

10. Faneuil Hall, sometimes called the "Cradle of American Liberty." Peter Faneuil, merchant, built it back in 1740 and gave it to the city as a market, because he found citizens were losing so much time buying for their tables. Bulfinch enlarged it. In recent years it has been fireproofed, but it looks today, from grasshopper weathervane on cupola to butter stall on the first floor, much as it did when they held meetings to protest the stamp tax there, and as it did when they held the "tea meetings" there. It would be hard to name an orator in American history from Sam Adams, Daniel Webster, Wendell Phillips on down to our own day who hasn't spoken in Faneuil Hall, which is on the floor above the market. Look around this historic room for a while, and then climb some more stairs to:

11. Headquarters of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Robert Keayne had been a member of the Honourable Artillery Company in London. When he came to the New World he thought it would be a good idea for the Colony to have a similar trained body. In 1638 he obtained a charter. The Company originally had its headquarters in the old Town House, but moved to Faneuil Hall in 1746. It's been there ever since. The Quartermaster will be delighted to let you look around. Note especially, the paintings, all of which are originals, except that of Washington Crossing the Delaware. Members have fought under Myles Standish, Washington (one of the members accepted Cornwallis' sword), Grant, Pershing. It is today principally a military club. Its ties with its parent Honourable Artillery Company are very close. Both groups have exchanged visits in recent years. They show you a picture of King George VI posing with officers of the Ancients. He's a member. When you have seen your fill, go back to the street. From the entrance of Faneuil Hall, walk up Merchant's Row one block, turn right on State Street, which is Boston's Wall Street, and you will see:

12. The Old State House. It stands on ground given by Robert Keayne of the Artillery Company. As you walk up State Street you cover ground that was trod by the great merchants who launched the Clipper ships, who financed the railroads and mines out West. If you want a breath of this sort of color just cross the street and walk in the "Counting Room" of the State Street Trust Company. And when you cross the intersection of State and Devonshire Streets keep your eyes open for a large circle made with cobblestones. It marks the spot of the Boston Massacre.

When you enter the Old State House (free) you will find the museum of the Bostonian Society. The building dates from 1748, though parts of it were composed of remains of the previous Town House of 1712. You'll see John Hancock's red velvet coat and Dorothy Q.'s slippers and fan.

John Adams called this old building the birthplace of liberty, because he and Sam Adams and James Otis and others in that great host protested the cause of the Colonies before the English Governors here.

When you leave the Old State House, walk to your left up Washington Street, Boston's shopping center, until you come to Winter, turn right, walk up to Tremont Street, and Park Street subway station again for the end of the tour.

Tax Rate of $46.30 Stirs Cambridge

Cambridge citizens were knitting their brows over their budgets today following announcement from the Board of Tax Assessors that the City's tax rate for 1941 will rise to the unprecedented level of $46.30, an increase of $3.30 over last year's rate and one of the highest levies in Massachusetts.

The rise was due largely to factors on the "expenditure" side of the ledger, inasmuch as factors affecting usual City income, including the total assessed valuations, showed little important change. Assessed valuations stand at $168,852,100 this year, as compared with $170,603,600 last year.

An increase of $135,000 in emergency loans to be paid, a $150,000 boost in the Street Department appropriation to put that activity on a pay-as-you-go basis, and an increase of about $200,000 in maturing debt were cited by the Assessors.

Hope for relief from heavy tax burdens in future years rests mainly, in the view of most observers, with the new proportional representation-city manager type of government scheduled to go into effect next January.

Cambridge's financial situation has become progressively worse during the last decade. The Cambridge tax rate has wobbled considerably in the years since 1932:

Year	Tax Rate
1932	$37.20
1933	33.50
1934	38.20
1935	41.00
1936	40.50
1937	39.50
1938	41.00
1939	40.50
1940	43.00
1941	46.30

Sloan Fellowships For 11 at M. I. T.

The complex corporation of today did not exist when Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology several decades ago, but his executive experience in one of the Country's largest corporations must have demonstrated to him the need of an intensive educational program to train promising young junior executives for advancement. Eleven such young men, it is announced, have just been awarded one year fellowships in business administration and economics at M. I. T. under Sloan Foundation.

The successful candidates are Walter C. E. Bahls, RCA Manufacturing Company; Reynold L. Caleen, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company; William G. Duvall, Western Electric Company; Herman A. Enemark, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation; Walter F. Hagestad, Pure Oil Company; Frank H. Hall, Jr., Corn Products Refining Company; Richard B. Hutchinson, United States Pipe and Foundry Company; Roy R. Miller, Crown Willamette Paper Company; George Rugge, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company; Mark J. Sturdevant, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; and John H. Thacher, Jr., Standard Oil Company of California.

'Old Sol' Topic at the Harvard Observatory

Twenty-two natural scientists working in the fields of astronomy, physics, meteorology, and biology, on problems concerned with the sun, will participate in a "Conference on the Sun and Solar-Terrestrial Relationships" at the Harvard Observatory, June 2, and 3.

Fifty or more natural scientists from the eastern United States are expected to attend the meetings. They will discuss recent studies of the sun and the solar atmosphere, the effect of solar radiation on the upper atmosphere of the earth, and the influence of the sun on the earth.

The Conference is designed to review scientific work in progress on solar problems, and to discuss plans for future research.

Among the specific problems considered will be the spectrum of the solar corona, new methods of measuring solar energy, sun-spots, effects of the sun on radio reception, relation of the sun to earth magnetism, photosynthesis, relation between radiation and growth of plants, and variations in solar radiation. Dr. Robert R. McMath, of the McMath-Hulbert Observatory, University of Michigan, will show his unusual motion pictures of motion in the solar prominences.

A principal topic of the discussions will be the recent discovery of the Swedish physicist Dr. Bengt Edlen that hitherto unidentified elements in the solar spectrum are probably iron, nickel and calcium in high stages of atomic excitation.

New Hampshire Elephant Solves Farm Problem

NASHUA, N. H., May 31 (AP)—The shortage of labor facing New Hampshire farmers has been solved in at least one instance.

John T. Benson, operator of an animal farm, has drafted Betsy, the farm elephant, into service to pull a plow and excavate ditches.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marblehead, in Abbot Hall, Washington Street, Marblehead, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in the Unitarian Church, Woburn Center, 3:30 p. m.

Gallery Talk at Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Adlow will lecture on Sculpture at this first June Sunday meeting, at 3:30 p. m.

Monday

Open House at Lowthorpe School of Architecture, Groton. As a special feature, a Garden Clinic has been arranged on the grounds where visitors can obtain free advice on Garden design, planting, horticulture, and herb gardens. There will also be exhibitions of plans, models, and flower arrangements done by Mrs. Anson Howe Smith. A lecture on "Plant Possibilities," by Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor, will take place in the early afternoon. Rain or shine, the gates will open for this event at 10:30 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Defense Shifts Nation Into Scarcity Economy

The Economic Consequences of the War in the United States
Last of Five Articles

By Harold Fleming
Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Since America began to arm itself in earnest, the American economy has begun to change from a surplus economy to a scarcity economy. The change began during the winter of 1940, at the end of the "guns and butter" honeymoon of the defense program, when scarcities and "bottlenecks" began to show up in the defense program, particularly in the machine and metal industries.

Vast areas of the American economic system, such as farming, are yet unaffected, and their primary economic problem remains the disposal of surpluses of goods, equipment, and men. But the areas in which scarcity, rather than surplus, is the primary problem, are rapidly widening, so that at the current rate of spread, the whole economy will be transformed to a scarcity basis within a year to 18 months.

At present there is such a shortage of machinery and of the nonferrous metals that Government rationing systems have been set up, while more or less informal rationing goes on in the steel industry, so that steel necessary for defense operations is delivered before civilian steel. Drastic steps have had to be taken to meet the need for skilled machinists.

Farm Quotas Set

On the other hand, there is still such an excess of farmers and crops that the Government is preparing to tighten up the quota system and impose heavy penalties on farmers trying to market in excess of their quotas; while a major social problem still remains in the constant migration of "tractored out" farmers from the central farming areas in all directions, particularly toward California.

Hence, in some respects the country already has reached the guns-versus-butter choice and is having to sacrifice some of its civilian standard of living for the defense program, while in other respects there is more than plenty for both defense and a higher standard of living.

The Government continues to give away surplus farm products in order to support economically unnecessary farmers, while on the other hand it has forced the makers of household aluminum ware to suspend operations and has obtained an agreement from the automobile manufacturers to cut their 1942 output by 20 per cent in order to release men, machinery, and materials to the defense program.

Fundamental Change

It is obvious that in a single economy, these two basically different conditions—surplus and scarcity—cannot long exist side by side. To meet the needs of the scarcity side, more and more of the surplus men and machines are going to be absorbed, until there is no more surplus. Such a situation already has been reached in Germany and Britain, and in another year or so is virtually inevitable in the United States.

The change from a surplus to a scarcity economy is a fundamental, almost a revolutionary one—far more fundamental than the change in the economic system during the decade of the 'thirties, which was in large part only a change from control by Wall Street to control by Washington. The essential principles of a surplus economy were left unchanged and are all but diametrically opposed to those of a scarcity economy.

In the former, all the major efforts of economists and leaders are concentrated in how to hold down production and produce artificial scarcities, in the form of quota systems, crop reduction, high tariffs, industrial monopolies, labor jurisdictional restraints, and resistance all along the line to the constant tendency of progress in the industrial arts to introduce technological advances, largely in the form of labor-saving devices which constantly threaten to throw farmers and workmen out of work for whom other work cannot be found.

On the other hand, in an economy where scarcity is considered the major problem, all efforts and thoughts run in the opposite direction—toward producing an abundance—and the results are likely to be truly astounding. A surplus economy was a house divided against itself, with part of its energies devoted to increasing productive power, part to resisting its increase.

There are two ways in which the emergency has released the creative capacities of the country. First, it has begun to overwhelm the usual resistances to ties of the country. First, it has begun to overwhelm the usual resistances to full-out industrial activity. One of these strongest resistances is the fear of later depression.

Corporate managements don't want to expand a plant because they may have it as an incubus on their hands later.

Labor Also Opposed

Labor doesn't want a big training program to turn out hundreds of thousands of skilled workmen, for fear that it may produce too many good men for the available jobs.

Farmers don't like to see the steady industrialization of farming through improved tractors, combines, and cotton-pickers, lest the fringe of marginal farmers be cast out into economic outer darkness.

Monetary authorities want to keep the brakes on credit expansion lest too enthusiastic a business mood lead to later depression.

All these are typical resistances in the capitalist or welfare economy, and they have to be swept aside in a scarcity economy.

The aggregate of economies which are being so achieved or which are likely in the next year or two to be achieved almost staggers the imagination. The capital goods industry is being run to capacity, against a normal, year-in-and-year-out average working rate of perhaps 50 to 75 per cent. Several million idle men are going to work.

Every available machine-tool and labor-saving device is being pressed into use; every opportunity is being taken to grade the men up into the job that will use their maximum capacity and skill. Mass-production methods are being encouraged in such things as shipbuilding and defense housing.

The same factory machinery is being used for two and even three shifts of men a day. Wasteful competitive cross-hauling of freight is being cut down; standardization and simplification of industrial shapes, sizes, and materials is being hurried, as fast as capacity is reached in an industry.

These possibilities, which peacetime economy loses, go far to explain the apparent anomaly that billions of manhours can be poured into a program of building engines of destruction, without corresponding loss to civilian standards of living. A large proportion of the increased production being realized by the defense program is production which is being called into being out of nothing, the product of machines and men put into motion by the emergency which would otherwise stand idle.

The cost of war or armament usually is considered as a total economic loss, but this is not so. Much of it comes from manpower and economies which otherwise never would be called into use.

The rise of scarcity economics in the United States already has begun to obliterate many elements of the old economics. Outstanding of these, of course, was the contradiction in trying to get more production and more efficiency while trying also to prevent these things in order to protect weaker or higher-cost producers.

In some sense the old surplus economy seemed to be no economy at all; for labor-saving devices only saved labor in order to put it on the scrapheap or delegate it to the relief rolls.

Against the continual pressure for real economy there was always political pressure in the opposite direction. It never was possible to say that wages were too high, so long as there was slack in the industrial machine which, with a proposed higher wage standard, might fill the bill at no one's loss.

The prospect now is that within a year or less the capacity of the country will be so fully occupied that any increase in living standards on the part of any class will be obviously possible only by an increase in the amount of time worked, or by a corresponding reduction in the amount of the national effort channeled into the defense program.

Where's the Fire?—In Britain

© Harris & Ewing

British Ambassador Aids Relief Drive

In order to promote added interest in the variety show to be given by the Firemen's Association of the District of Columbia at Constitution Hall in Washington on June 7 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Fire Fighters of Great Britain, Viscount Halifax recently inspected the men and equipment at one of the Capital's Fire Houses. The ambassador is shown tipping his fireman's helmet as he gets the "feel" of the driver's seat with Fireman J. W. Bunch.

Progress Reported in Steps To End Industrial Disputes

By the Associated Press

Although most factories were closed for the Memorial Day holiday, defense production chiefs received cheering news from several quarters today of steps to end industrial strife.

A strike threat was lifted from the Packard Motor Car plant at Detroit, walkouts were ended at an Illinois chemical works and a Pennsylvania shell factory, and in Nashville, Tenn., the American Federation of Labor's building trades unions named a co-ordinator to prevent work stoppages on defense projects.

[Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said in Washington that strikes during April involved more than four times as many workers as in March "and there was more than five times as much idleness."]

The Packard management offered, and the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations accepted, a new contract providing 8-cent hourly increases for some 11,000 production employees. In addition, each employee with at least a year's seniority will be paid a $40 bonus next January in lieu of vacations.

Wage Increase Granted

Wage increases ended a six-weeks, strike by 900 A. F. of L. employees of the Monsanto Chemical Company at East St. Louis, Ill. Workers will get an immediate increase of 5 cents an hour, and 2½ cents additional next October. Present rates range from 65 cents to $1.25 an hour.

One hundred employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company, McKees Rocks, Pa., agreed to go back to making 90 mm. shells when the company restored an 8-hour day. Working time had been cut to five hours daily because of lack of storage space for the shells.

Acceptance of a compromise wage increase by the Bendix local of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers of America averted a strike and stoppage of defense production at the Bendix Products Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation at South Bend, Ind.

Union officials said a blanket wage increase of 7½ cents an hour for the 3,000 employees had been accepted by the union. Provisions of the settlement are retroactive to May 8.

Ship Strike Continues

The strike of 2,000 A. F. of L. and C. I. O. machinists at 11 San Francisco Bay shipyards continued to hold up work on $500,000,000 worth of ships. The strikers ask $1.15 an hour straight wages and double pay for overtime. They have been getting $1, with double time, and have rejected a coast-wide agreement calling for $1.12 and time-and-one-half overtime.

Other workers employed in the shipyards were reported returning to their jobs in increasing numbers, even though this meant crossing the machinists' picket lines. Chairman Harry E. Truman (D) of Missouri of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee announced yesterday he would write every striker asking if he was prepared to return to work. The A. F. of L. Executive Council has urged an immediate end to the walkout.

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board requested striking Pacific Coast lumber workers to go back to work, calling attention to President Roosevelt's declaration Tuesday night for an end to strike stoppages in defense industries. About 10,000 C. I. O. lumberworkers in the Pacific Northwest are demanding a 7½ cent hourly increase over the existing wage scale of 67½ cents an hour, a week's paid vacation, a union shop, union hiring provisions and no piece-work.

Soft Coal Dispute

In another important dispute, the controversy over wages in the soft coal mining industry, the Mediation Board is to present its settlement proposal next week to the C. I. O. United Mine Workers and Southern Appalachian soft coal operators. After an April work stoppage, northern owners agreed to meet the union's demands for $1 raise to $7 a day. Southern operators entered a temporary agreement to make a similar $1 boost, to a basic scale of $6.60, but declared they could not agree to wiping out the 40-cent sectional differential. The union insists on a uniform wage throughout the industry.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, served notice that he would "make representations" to the Office of Production Management and Secretary of Labor whenever it appeared that "an unjustified wage increase would affect prices."

Yakima Tribe Loses

YAKIMA, Wash., May 31 (AP)—Seventy-one Yakima tribesmen seeking to evade the draft on grounds they are "resident aliens" lost their plea in Federal District Court. Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach granted the Government's motion to dismiss their suit.

Memorial Day Reported Free From Sabotage

By the Associated Press

"All quiet" was the word today from defense factory and waterfront, power plant and oil field, but watchful soldiers, police and civilians continued an alert patrol against any hint of the sabotage which an undercurrent of rumor had predicted for Memorial Day.

The guards were called to duty yesterday at strategic centers throughout the Nation, apparently as a result of telephoned warnings from the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. But the only reported result was the arrest of a man caught crawling through a fence at an ordnance plant in Milan, Tenn.

Military officers did not comment on the source of the orders for the alertness, but civilian authorities in several communities said the F. B. I. had recommended extraordinary vigilance during the holiday week-end. Many defense factories were closed for the holiday period, but the patrols were not confined to such premises.

There were guards on the International Bridge at Laredo, Texas; and the Delaware River Bridge at Philadelphia; visitors were barred from the Lake Washington ship canal in Seattle; naval vessels augmented the harbor patrol at New London, Conn., and armed guards watched the Huntington Beach oil fields in Southern California.

Other strategic points where vigil was maintained included:

Aircraft factories in Southern California and the New York metropolitan area, Oil storage depots in Jacksonville, Fla., and Corpus Christi, Texas; the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Navy Yard in Philadelphia; the Navy submarine base and the Electric Boat Company at New London, Conn.; and waterfront areas in Port Arthur, Texas; New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Miami, Fla.

Maritime Commission Launches New Freighter

KEARNY, N. J., May 31 (AP)—The Santa Elisa, 7,600-ton cargo vessel constructed by the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company as part of the U. S. Maritime Commission's 500-ship long-range program was launched May 29 in the Hackensack River.

The 450-foot C-2 vessel, capable of 15½ knots, slid down the ways at 11:30 a. m. (EST). It is expected to be placed in service by the Grace Lines within a month.

The Santa Elisa was sponsored by Miss Maureen Grace, daughter of Joseph B. Grace, Chairman of the Board of W. R. Grace & Co.

Chilean Government Moves To End Transport Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Strikes of transport workers having taken on a grave aspect, the Government has overriden the municipality and obtained special powers from Congress to impose a solution. This move, though somewhat belated, has been accepted thankfully by Santiago residents whose collective travel, so far as street cars and buses are concerned, has provided more discomfort than pleasure for the past decade.

North American power interests, with an investment of $40,000,000 in Santiago and provincial affiliates at stake, will be affected principally by this government intervention. A commission has been set up to report on their financial position. A similar investigation is to be experienced by the bus companies.

Powers granted to President Pedro Aguirre authorized him to solve the whole problem of metropolitan transport within three months. Amalgamation of the Chilean Electric and Santiago Power companies, with their affiliates, is made compulsory. If a satisfactory solution appears unattainable after investigation, then the President will propose expropriation to Congress.

Neither the citizens nor the Government are in an easy mood. It is felt there has been too much procrastination by the municipality, for whom there is less sympathy than for the foreign operated utilities. It is conceded that the American investors are largely victims of deteriorated economics which precluded fulfillment of contracts based on a gold currency.

However this may be, for several years now Santiago and Valparaiso workers have been carried to and from their labor in dilapidated cars and buses, with more standing than seated at meal hours and others hanging on from the outside. The spectacle has not been an edifying one for a modern city.

So far as the transport owners are concerned, especially in regard to streetcars, the solution has never appeared difficult. An increase in fares would permit acquisition of new rolling stock. Municipal leaders felt they could not recommend this course, fearing social reactions in hard times. So today, although the gold value of the peso has declined to one quarter, the cost of collective transport remains unchanged, and it is possible to ride 10 miles on a Santiago streetcar for roughly one-half of an American cent.

Naturally, company finances did not improve, but their opportunity came when another increase in wages was unavoidable. The men could not wait while utility operators and municipal officials came to terms, so a strike occurred, involving the buses as well. It was a general though not entirely justifiable impression that operators and workers were not hostile toward each other in the episode.

When the strike broke out the Government applied immediately to Congress. Its grim humor was disclosed when it detained both the workers' leaders and the company directors. Dissatisfied with Congressional speed, the Minister of Interior applied the law for the interior safety of the state. Carabineers ran a skeleton street-car service.

There were several acts of sabotage, but, when the strike appeared most threatening, workers and employers were forced into a temporary settlement. A 15 per cent pay increase was granted without increased tariffs on the understanding of a company merger and investigation of operation costs.

LONGYEAR FOUNDATION

An exhibition of historical material on the life and achievements of Mary Baker Eddy, including manuscripts, books, photographs and portraits, is now open to visitors at 120 Seaver Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, each weekday, except holidays, from 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. Arrangements for the accommodation of special groups may be made by telephone from 9:30 until noon, on Aspinwall 8943.

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The home of Mary Baker Eddy from 1860 until 1862. Visiting hours daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m., May to November. Admission 25 cents.

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"OUR CANADIAN VACATION COSTS LESS THAN OUR BUDGET"
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Lowell Thomas: "May I come in? I'd like to tell the American people about your Canadian vacation."

Mrs. Tredwell: "Why, certainly — but we'll probably get excited all over again, Mr. Thomas. You see it was our great vacation success. It cost less money — gave us a bigger trip — a complete change . . ."

Lowell Thomas: "Did you plan your trip in advance?"

Mr. Tredwell: "That was part of the thrill — all five of us worked on it. I can show you a pile of maps, folders — all kinds of beautiful literature. Even so our trip to Canada was a revelation — the kids didn't want to come home."

Lowell Thomas: "Was it easy to cross the border?"

Mrs. Tredwell: "Surprisingly easy — both entering Canada and coming home there was no bother. Just routine enquiries that took a minute or two. We had birth certificates to show our officers on the way home but almost any identification would have done. Listen to our costs — 3 weeks for only 160 U.S. dollars — the exchange premium plus low living costs gave us all that value."

Mr. Tredwell: "Yes and we travelled 1,600 miles, visited many cities, had our own cottage for two weeks and for the first time spent less than our budget."

Lowell Thomas: That is NEWS.

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Boston University Student Describes Labor Shortage in Hawaiian Islands

Probation Officers Warned on Materialism

The United States must not permit its material advance to outrun its progress in the social, altruistic or spiritual field, Sanford Bates, Commissioner of the New York State Parole Board and former Director of Federal Prisons, told the closing session of the National Probation Association's 35th Annual Conference at the Hotel Statler today.

"The United States, comprising 6 per cent of the world's acreage and 7 per cent of its population, owns 45 per cent of the world's wealth, and its citizens, more or less carelessly, drive 70 per cent of the total number of motor vehicles on the globe," Mr. Bates said.

"Fourteen million of our families," he continued, "live in houses which they own, and the existence of 131,000,000 insurance policies, together with 44,500,000 savings accounts testify to the very general distribution of our wealth.

"In fact, the wages of the American worker have increased in a hundred years no less than fourfold, while his hours of work have reduced from an average of 60 to less than 40 today. More than two-thirds of the total national income is disbursed in the form of wages and salaries. Not only are we the richest nation in the world—not only is our wealth more evenly distributed, but by comparison with other countries we stand almost alone in this enviable position.

"Nor has our progress been confined solely to material and financial things," Mr. Bates declared. "There are nine times as many American children going to high school as there were at the turn of the century. There are more American boys and girls in college than in all of the rest of the countries of the world put together. The farmers of the country have been emancipated through the use of the tractor, the cheap automobile, electric power and the radio.

"What's more," he added, "we have developed a public conscience with reference to such matters as workmen's compensation, old age insurance, slum clearance and adult education. In spite of occasional falterings justice is still available to the poor as well as the rich. We do not have special courts for political prisoners. In America, men and women worship according to the dictates of their conscience, and they are free to think and read, and say what they like.

"One cannot have much patience with those who decry the course of democracy in this country," Mr. Bates declared. "With only gradual changes, one democratic system of government has survived in America for 150 years. Let those who seek to undermine its function ponder upon these facts."

Dr. Nathaniel Cantor of the University of Buffalo, speaking at a morning session, warned that probation officers should not attempt to do too much for their charges.

Restricting Development

"The officer who takes upon himself the responsibility of all sorts of activities of the offender is robbing the offender of the possibility of growth," he said.

"The probation officer may concern himself with the personal problems of the offender only in so far as they relate to living up to the specific conditions of the probation," he asserted.

Taking exception to the "extreme environmentalists" who contend that men's natures are determined solely by their surroundings, Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Professor of Criminology at Harvard, a luncheon speaker, said: "They talk as if it is the easiest thing in the world to make a human being out of a gorilla by simply 'conditioning' the ape from early apehood.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

An Item in an Unusual Collection

Persian fifteenth-century brush drawing of a pair of ducks in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. One of the exhibits in the galleries of Muhammadan art, recently rearranged and redecorated.

Labor Lack in Hawaiian Islands Described by B. U. Student

A great labor shortage exists in the Hawaiian Islands as the result of the expanding defense program absorbing skilled workers and raising non-skilled to the ranks of skilled labor, Charles W. Lucas of Honolulu, special student at Boston University, said today.

Here to increase his knowledge of American business methods in connection with his work with a Honolulu packing company, Mr. Lucas declared that non-defense industries are suffering from lack of workmen, which "is more serious to Hawaiians than the talked-about threat of conflict with the Japanese which the Islanders tend to discount."

"The threat of Japan to America's strong naval bases and land fortifications in the Pacific," the visitor stated, "is not half as serious as publicized."

Mr. Lucas pointed out that the people in the eastern part of the United States are considerably more alarmed over what is believed to be possible conflict in the Pacific Coast, simply because the Atlantic Coast is closer to the present scene of wartime activities.

One of the most important reasons given by Mr. Lucas for discounting possible Nipponese threats to American possessions in the Pacific was the tremendous distance that a Japanese invading fleet would have to operate from its base of supplies.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
5:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for American Listeners; recorded.
6:00 p. m.—Music.
6:15 p. m.—World News in English.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American Listeners; News; English Instruction; Music.
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Andrini Continentales; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Music Graphs"; Jimmy Lytell and Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Interview between "Chick" Morris and Roland Hall Sharp.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entr'acte"; Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop"; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; "Musical Interlude"; Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.
For Sunday, June 1
WRUL (11.79mc-25.4m and 11.75mc-16.9m)
11:15 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Rotary International.
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m."Vagabond Traveler"; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."
7:00 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
WBOS (11.87mc)
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Page; Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Tune Time"; Musical Courier"; "Entr'acte."
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Moments"; Charles Dant's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman; Music Graphs; Chick Morris and William Yandell Elliot interview.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

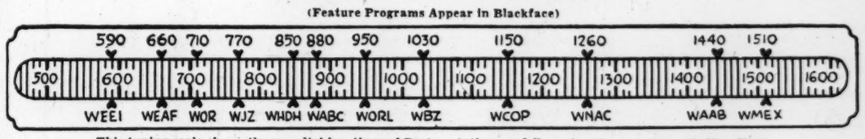
12:45 WMEX 1510kc
For Monday, June 2
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country Journal	News; "Reflections in Rhythm"	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15			Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45			"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program.	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin		George and Dixie	"Edith Adams' Future".	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Brush Creek Follies"	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
1:45		News	"Rhythm Time"	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00	"No Politics"	"Indiana Indigo"; vocalists; orchestra	Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"No Politics"		Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra	Sport comment	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books';	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Gordon Jenkins' Orchtra	Boston Braves - Philadelphia baseball game	John Kiley, organist
2:45	speakers	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Gordon Jenkins' Orchtra		Five Star News
3:00	"Saturday Revue";	IC4A Meet	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Braves - Philadelphia baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15	Chas. Hector's Or..	Popular music	"Golden Melodies"		Sports and Music
3:30	Program Previews	Music of the Americas	"The World Is Yours";	Boston Braves - Philadelphia baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45	"Hub"; Press News	IC4A Meet	dramatization		Sports and Music
4:00	"Calling Pan-America"	News; Club Matinee	"Campus Capers"; vocalists; orchestra	Boston Braves - Philadelphia baseball game	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15		Club Matinee: variety			Cowboy songs
4:30	New England to the Colors	Club Matinee: variety	I C 4-A Track and Field championship, from	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Melody Mirror
4:45		Sport comment		Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:00	Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	"Sing Before Supper"	Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island, N. Y. City	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	"Sing Before Supper"		Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Sport Comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	Dance Orchestra	"It's Dance Time"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Dance Time; News..	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Spring Songs	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Mayor La Guardia.	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane".	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender"; dramatization	Operatic Chorus
7:15	informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"		Five Star News
7:30	'Report to the Nation'	"Little Ol' Hollywood"; variety	Better Business Drama..	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
7:45			"Confidentially Yours"	Henry Busse's Orchestra	"I'm an American"
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Jean Cavall, baritone.	"Knickerbocker Playhouse: dramatic sk	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15	quiz program	U. S. Army Program.		from Camp Edwards	cussion
8:30	"Duffy's Tavern";	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences";	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Charlie Barzet's Orch.
8:45	variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	music	Orchestra
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony;	Hot Shots; Glenn	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Edwin McArthur, cond.	Welty's Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Summer Symphony;	Station E-Z-R-A: comedy sketch	"Chicagoland Concert";	News and Sports
10:15	Norman Thomas	Edwin McArthur, cond.		Marion Claire, soprano;	Dance Digest
10:30	Golfers' Forum	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Defense for America	Henry Weber's Orchestra; speaker	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Series: dramatization		Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Senator Hiram Johnson,	Dance Digest
11:15	Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	Weather: Dance Orch.	Local news: Weather	Calif., on "The War"	Dance Digest
11:30	Raymond Scott's Or.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Arturo Arturos' Orches.	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"
11:45	Raymond Scott's Or.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Arturo Arturos' Orches	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louis Wilcher,	European News; Music.	European news; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	organist	"Cloister Bells"	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Church Digest	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"Deep River Boys"; Words and Music	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious Service
9:30	"Organ Loft"				Religious Service
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan"				Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air,	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's program	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air,	Primrose String Quartet		"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires: Negro male quartet	"Thrills and Romance". Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Service of The Mother
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.				Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
11:00	News; "Latin Quarter"	News: Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:15		Red Cross Program	St. Paul's Service	Church service	
11:30	"What's New at the	"Riding the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:45	Zoo?"	Weather: Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church service	
12:00	News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	Tone Tapestries	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir.	String Quartet; Rosa	Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	World in Fantasy"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Linda, pianist; Anne	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Little Show	Roselle, soprano	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30	"March of Games"	WBZ News of the Air.	"On Your Job"; dramatization	"Rendezvous with Ramona"	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45	"March of Games"	WBZ News of the Air.			Goldberg, baritone
2:00	"What Can I Do for	"Hidden History"	NBC String Symphony	Children's Chapel	"Strings and Things";
2:15	Defense?"	Foreign Policy Assn.	Orchestra	"At Home in the Army"	orchestra
2:30	News; Music	"Tapestry Musicale"	University of Chicago	Speakers and music	Christian Science Program
2:45	Elmer Davis	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	Speakers and music	
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symph.; Sir	Josef Marais' African	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15		Trek	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30	Thomas Beecham,	"Talent, Ltd."; Gary	H. V. Kaltenborn	Duluth Junior Symphony	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45	guest conductor	Moore, m. c.	Sunday Serenade	Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony,	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15		National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	News; Music	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45	Orchestra; James	Popular music	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Bill"
5:00	Melton, tenor	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel": comedy drama	"The Musical Steelmakers"; variety orchestra.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15	Senator T. G. Bilbo	Olivio Santora, yodeler.			Irish Minstrels
5:30	"The Ontario Show";	Garden Gossip	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Religious program
5:45	variety	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Religious program
6:00	Silver Theater	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	Alfred Wallenstein's Symphonic Strings	News; Baseball scores
6:15	Summer Show	Religious Program			Gypsy Orchestra
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	"Dr. I. Q., Jr."; juvenile quiz	News Service	"The Adventures of Bulldog Drummond"	Religious Hour: dramatization
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear		Baseball News		
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program: variety; orchestra	"Cats 'n' Jammers"; swing session	The Friendly Singer
7:15	Reagan McCrary	News from Europe.			"The Gauchos"
7:30	World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; Phil Harris' Orchestra	News Service	Central Baptist Church of Quincy: Rev. Frank
7:45	World News Tonight	Musical Program		Wythe Williams	C. Hageman
8:00	Helen Hayes Theater: drama	Star Spangled Theater: dramatization	Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; orchestra	American Forum of the Air: Theodore Granik, presiding	Central Baptist Church.
8:15					"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	Gabriel Heatter	
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch		
9:00	Summer Hour: Felix	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Knight; Kay Lorraine; Meredith	"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30	Willson's Orch.	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Sports News of the Day.		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program.	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra	"Nobody's Children"; orphans' histories	Bert Hersch Presents: orchestra and soloists.
10:15					
10:30	News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	"Deadline Dramas"	"F. Y. I."; Frank Blair.	Five Star News
10:45	Presents		"Deadline Dramas"	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Army Recruiting Progr m
11:00	Headlines, Bylines.	News; Music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Delta Rhythm Boys	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news: Weather	"Britain Speaks"	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Bobby Byrne's Or.		Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Bobby Byrne's Or.	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Bernie Cummin's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs.	News; "As You Like It"	News and Rhythm	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	'Listen Ladies' with	"The Breakfast Club"	RFD Melodies	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Concert Internationale	"Choir Loft"	"Just Quote Me"; verse
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten.	and music
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Novatime	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News.
10:15	"Myrt and Marge".	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Muhlenberg College Commencement Exercises	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"Road of Life"		
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster".	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Melody Strings"	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Ballads for Americans.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch.	The Buckeye Four	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future".	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	String Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Fantasy in Melody"	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Drama of Food
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Fantasy in Melody"	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Paley Award	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"Accordiana"	John Kiley, News
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Pirates baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Red Cross Reporter.	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and Music
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Pirates baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub".	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Four Clubmen	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee: News.	"Young Widder Brown".	Pirates baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Cliff Nazarro, m. c.	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Ambassadors Quartet
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	"I Am an American"
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Amazing Mr. Smith";	George Gershwin Songs
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	mystery comedy	George Gershwin Songs
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, soprano; orchestra	Boake Carter, news	Jimmie Dorsey's Orch.
8:45		"True or False"		Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Studio program
9:00	Radio Theater:	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Mass. Committee on Public Safety	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"They Drive by	Swing ensemble			
9:30	Night"	News Here and Abroad.	"The Spirit of the Air Corps"; talk; drama	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Radio Theater	Ted Steele's Orchestra.		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	News; Baseball scores
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalist	Mary Small and Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	Civilian Defense	National Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	National Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service		Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Dance Digest
11:30	Music; records	Want"; records	Harry James' Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	London	"Day's End"; News

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m. — Melodies from Operettas and Films. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Feature Program; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English; Newspaper for Children. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Musical Entertainment. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Philharmonic Society Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"World Affairs"; H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
For Sunday, June 1
Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Radio Orchestra; New in English; Songs; Gypsy Band. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Choral Selections; News in English; Report. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11 p. m.—German Folk Songs. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 1

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 17.75mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc and 11.79mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, June 1

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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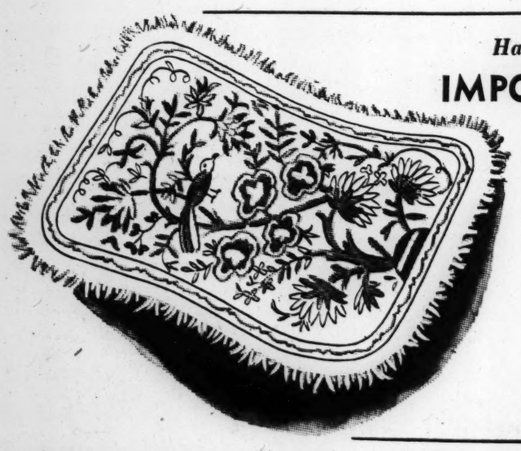

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SHORT TOURS and EXCURS

Skilled Workers Turned Out by General Electric School in Greater Boston Area

When G. E. Needs Experts It Trains Them in School

A unique business and one of the biggest of its type is running at peak speed in Lynn, Mass., and not making a cent.

Though operating more than $500,000 worth of machinery and able to turn out three times as much as it does, it prefers not to do so.

Taking green boys for its raw material, the Apprentice Training Department of the two big plants of the General Electric Company at Lynn is primarily making skilled machinists. Also the school is producing parts for electrical apparatus.

A school that is a business and a business that is a school, it is a curious institution. Soon entering its fortieth year, it doubtless can show nothing but a money loss for the entire time, but has sent out over 1,500 graduates. Many are key men in industry today.

Skilled Machinists Needed

At this moment when the skilled machinist is needed and appreciated as rarely before in America, 290 young men are here taking the long four-year road to expertness. When they get through, at the rate of about 75 a year, they will be makers of tools and machinery.

As they progress at their crafts, here and there a graduate will step up into executive jobs as foremen, assistant general foremen, and general foremen, and perhaps a few as superintendents.

Today they supply the labor force of a department that for the first time in its history is running three shifts. From the day that a youngster starts in, he produces something that goes into the products of the company. There is no making of things here just for the sake of study.

When Carl N. Brown, Superintendent of the Apprentice School, needs work for his young men, he bids on it within the plant and sets a time for delivery. When he gets an order for, say, 2,500 parts, his boys know they have to deliver, for if they failed they might shut down another department.

More Difficult Work

What they are given to do consists of regular business. They start, of course, on the simplest of repetitive operations, gradually moving up to more and more exacting operations as they gain experience.

In his third year, for instance, Bill Jones is operating a $4,500 machine grinding big metal parts that are worth $500 each.

Tommy Clark is working on an $11,000 machine, and nobody is watching him to see how he gets along.

Willie Jones is turning out the most delicate kind of gauges, measuring to the 1/10,000th part of an inch.

The boys slip now and then and damage what they are working on, but so occasionally do the old-timers. "Over a period of years the average spoilage in the training room," observed Mr. Brown, "runs under 5 per cent."

The 95 per cent that goes out into commerce has been checked by a corps of inspectors.

"They have orders to maintain the same or better standards than those asked in the shops," added Mr. Brown. "That is our guarantee that the products the customer gets are good. We control our quality. Technically, the inspectors here do not answer to me but to the chief plant inspector. If it comes to a showdown as to whether a piece is useful or not, we in the school have little to say."

Survey of School

If the same machines were manned by regulars with higher output, Mr. Brown said the business would be tripled.

A quick glimpse of the Apprentice School in company with its Superintendent brings out:

1. The classroom, occupying most of the third floor of a factory building 630 feet long by 80 feet wide, is probably one of the longest classrooms in the land. Its 223 machines also make it one of the best equipped of its kind. The school is located in the River Works Plant of General Electric, which now employs 14,000 workers.

2. Teachers—both Mr. Brown and the Assistant Superintendent, Leslie G. Dickerman, are graduates of their own school. The instructors, all journeymen, average one to every 20 boys.

3. The courses—these cover machine-tool and die making, drafting, pattern making, and foundry work, specifically, molding.

What makes this apprentice training different from most, Mr. Brown noted, is that it holds so many boys in the training room. The more general practice in industry is to mix apprentices with journeymen working in the factories and shops.

Shop Experience

In pattern making, however, it has been found more useful here to send the apprentice directly into the pattern shop and the molder apprentice at once into the foundry. Both remain under the School's jurisdiction.

4. The school day—eight hours a day, six days a week, on machine work, learning to operate all machine tools necessary to a craft.

5. The school year—fifty weeks. The apprentice in the training room spends about three years there, and then is transferred to the factory or drafting department.

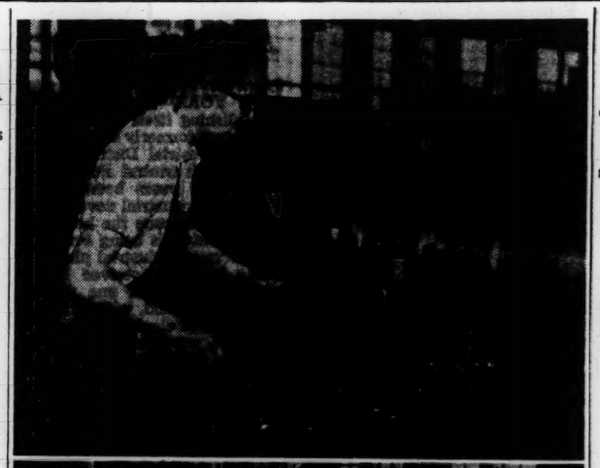
6. Outside education—meantime two years of academic work in mechanical engineering are required. This means classes three evenings a week at Lowell Institute at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

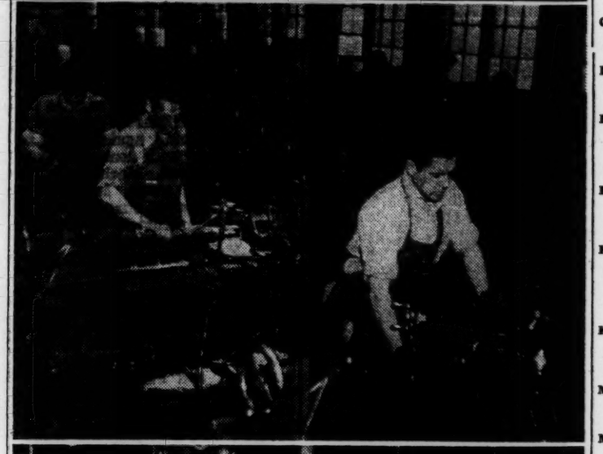
7. The Apprentice School pays 40 cents an hour to start, or $16 a week. Small increases are made every six months until during the last half year the apprentice receives 60 cents an hour or $24 a week, plus a bonus for evening work, and overtime. On satisfactory completion of the shop and educational work, a bonus of $100 is given at graduation and a certificate of apprenticeship.

8. The graduate has a ready-made job for himself in the General Electric Company at the regular rate of pay for skilled workers. During the last 10 years, Mr. Brown said, more than 95 per cent of the graduates have stayed with the company, and a large number of the supervisory and executive staff at Lynn are drawn from former apprentices.

9. Entrance Requirements—A high school education or its equivalent is required for admission to the school. In addition applicants must be over 18 but under 21 years of age, be physically fit for the work required, and meet certain other requirements of character, personality and aptitude. Entrance examinations are given in algebra, plane geometry, and physics.

There are now openings in the G-E Apprentice School for boys who wish to become skilled craftsmen and who can meet the entrance requirements.





General Electric Apprentice Training

Top: An apprentice turns a small pinion shaft.

Center: These boys are working on an airplane generator job. Upwards of 70 per cent of the work of the Apprentice Department, which has over 1,500 "alumni," is for national defense.

Lower: An apprentice turns out a gear tire on a vertical lathe, a machine that costs $12,000. This work is for the U. S. Navy.

Rally for Democracy Marks Memorial Day Observances

In New England and throughout the Nation yesterday the observance of Memorial Day had new and deeper meaning.

A nation arming for defense paused to pay homage to the fighting men of its past wars.

And while a great hush fell across the country, as most of the whirring wheels of defense industries came to temporary rest, the voices of speakers could be heard up and down the land. The words than rang out in tiny hamlets, in the great cities, in the Nation's capital were liberty, freedom, democracy, unity, sacrifice.

Rallying Day

While solemn tribute was paid to heroes of the past, Memorial Day this year became a rallying day for the defense of those heritages which the earlier heroes vouchsafed.

Calling for unity in the present emergency, Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, declared it is "time for the carping critics" of President Roosevelt's foreign policy to "stop their yapping and get to work for the American nation."

Addressing an American Legion ceremony at Malden, the Attorney General urged a four-year moratorium on politics, and described the "real war mongers" as those who "consciously, or unconsciously, are doing Hitler's work" by spreading confusion, impeding defense preparations, and making it appear the American people are incapable of defending democracy in solid ranks.

President Roosevelt spent the day quietly at his Hyde Park estate, but his military aide, Col. Horace B. Smith, laid the President's wreath at the unknown soldier's tomb in Arlington. Thousands braved the morning rain to participate in the ceremony.

Sergeant Alvin York, World War hero, spoke at the unknown's tomb, making an appeal for full aid to Britain, with convoys if necessary.

Lease on Liberty

Hitler, he said, was telling the nation that the lease on liberty won in the World War was expiring "and after the manner of all leases, we have the privilege of renewing it, or letting it go by default. I have no doubt that the American people choose to renew it, Senator Wheeler to the contrary, notwithstanding."

Paul V. McNutt, the National Security Administrator, spoke at Johnson City, Tenn., saying that confronted with a "war which will be endless until the world is wholly slave or wholly free," the nation's task is "to mobilize our armed might to match force with force."

The defense program, he said, was "roaring far ahead of its schedule and it is gaining with every passing hour." He warned that no one should be "deceived by deliberate or misconceived rumors" to the contrary.

First Provincetown Cruise Draws 100 Hub Students

On the first cruise from Boston to Provincetown and back today were 100 freshmen from Emerson College and an equal number from the Northbridge High School, the Steamship Company announced.

The Mother Church In Herald Series

A story of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will appear in the Boston Herald next Sunday. The Boston Sunday Herald is currently running a series of historical sketches of Boston churches. The article about The Mother Church is the eighteenth in this series.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial— "The Man Who Came to Dinner," starring Alexander Woollcott. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last day.

Shubert— "Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Prelude to "La Traviata" ..... Verdi
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Piano Concerto No. 1, in E-flat .. Liszt
Soloist: Howard Goding
Songs by Colby Junior College Glee Club
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," from "Roberta" ..... Kern
"Strike up the Band" ..... Gershwin

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater— "Night Train," Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Girl in the News." 1:45, 4:55, 8.

Exeter— "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Fenway— "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. "A Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan, Nan Wynn, and Ricardo Cortez. 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Fine Arts— "Grand Illusion," Jean Gabin and Eric von Stroheim. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Harvest," Gabriel Gabrio and Edouard Delmont. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial— "The Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young, and Bruce Cabot. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and Helelen Parrish. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:20, 6:10, 8:50.

Kenmore— "Next Time We Love," James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Majestic— "Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 3 and 8.

Metropolitan— "The Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Rita Hayworth. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:25.

Modern— "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum— "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount— "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. 10:10 a. m., 1:40, 5:20, 8:50. "A Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 9:05 a. m., 12:30, 4:15, 7:40.

RKO-Boston— "Paper Bullets," Jack La Rue. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 10:05. "The Gay Vagabond," Roscoe Karns, Ruth Donnelly. 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 7:30. Stage Show: 1:20, 5:15, 9.

Scollay— "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater— "40 Minute Special." "Sports." "Hollywood's Picture People." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Unusual Occupations." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 10. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Strand, Huntington Avenue— "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "The Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix— "Anzacs in Cairo." "Harlem Musical." "The Dionnes." "Rhythm and Light." "West Point." "Sky Sailing." "Sun Valley." Disney cartoon, and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Voice in the Dark," Clive Brook and Diana Wynward. 11:05 a. m., 1:58, 4:45, 7:24, 10:07, "Great Guy," James Cagney. 9:38 a. m., 12:31, 3:24, 6:07, 8:50.

Tremont— "Midnight." 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 7:40. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Glenn Ford and Margaret Sullavan. 9:20 a. m., 1:25, 5:30, 9:35.

Uptown— "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:45, 6:20, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:15, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Laddie," Continuous, 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne, Kay Francis. 2, 5, 8:05. "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. **Brookline Village:** "Ride on Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 1:50, 5:16, 8:14. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:41, 6:39, 9:47. **Cleveland Circle:** "The Great Lie," Bette Davis." "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. Continuous, 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche. "Singing Hills." Continuous, 1-11. **Harvard:** "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45. **University:** "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. 2:45, 6, 9:25. "Blondie Goes Latin." 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell. "Man Made Monster." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Road to Zanzibar," Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. "Shadows on the Stairs." Frieda Inescort. **Dorchester:** "Meet Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 2. Continuous 7-11. **Franklin Park:** "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Shadows on the Stairs." **Strand:** "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 11:40 a. m., 3:16, 6:23, 9:30. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 1:27, 5:03, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. "Man Who Lost Himself," Kay Francis and Brian Aherne. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. 2, 5:27, 8:54. "Murder Among Friends." 4:15, 7:40. **Park:** "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Doomed Caravan," Hopalong Cassidy. 1:45 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. 2:45, 6:09, 9:32. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan, Lynn Bari. 1:23, 4:46, 8:09.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 2:30, 6, 9. "Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 4, 7:30 and 10:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Scatterbrain." Judy Canova. "Housekeeper's Daughter," Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Blondie Goes Latin," 3:55, 7:40. "Zeigfeld Girl." 1:40 5:15, 9. **Mystic:** "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Scarface," Paul Muni. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. **Maplewood:** "Along the Rio." Tim Holt. "Black Limelight." Continuous 1:45-11. **Orpheum:** "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Robbers of the Range." 1:45 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and Band. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Knockout." Continuous 1:15-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 2:30, 8:15. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Wagons Roll at Night." 3:20, 9. "Man Who Lost Himself." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Scotland Yard." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mr. District Attorney," Peter Lorre and Florence Rice. "The Singing Hills." **Strand:** "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly and John Lober. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Give Us Wings," with the "Dead End Kids." "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Captain Is a Lady," Billie Burke. **Strand:** "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Li'l Abner." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:45. **Strand:** "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "One Night in the Tropics." Abbott and Costello. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Knockout." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. "Scarface," Paul Muni. 1:30 and 7:30. **Watertown Square:** "Give Us Wings," with the "Dead End Kids." "Laddie." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride." Gene Autry. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Convoy." Clive Brook. "Land of Liberty." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

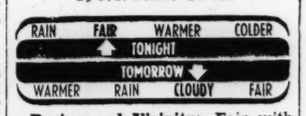
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Return of Frank James," Gene Tierney and Henry Fonda. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan, Charles Boyer. 3:39, 8:14. "Give Us Wings," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 2:17, 6:55, 10:03.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair with gentle to moderate north and northeast winds today. Highest temperature near 70. Fair and continued cool tonight. Sunday increasing cloudiness with temperature approximately the same as today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair today and slightly warmer in the interior. Increasing cloudiness tomorrow with continued moderate temperatures.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair today and slightly warmer. Increasing cloudiness tomorrow with little change in temperature.

Maine: Fair today and tomorrow, warmer today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	71	New Orleans	73	81
Chicago	68	76	New York	61	76
Denver	52	81	Norfolk	63	65
Kansas City	73	91	Philadelphia	63	77
Los Angeles	57	73	St. Louis	72	90
Miami	70	85	San Francisco	57	68
Minneapolis	57	66	Washington	60	67

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., May 31.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:55 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 4:07 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 4:46 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Monday, 5:01 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:43 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m. Sunday.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Monday, June 16, 8:45 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.

In Our Summer Sale of Toiletries

through June 7

Stearns Cleansing Tissues

Boxed specially for us. White and flesh color. Street floor.

Regulation size 9 x 9½, 500 sheets to a box, regularly 3 boxes for $1.25.

$1.00

Stearns
BOSTON

In Our Summer Sale Of Toiletries

through June 7

Stearns Bath Foam

Six-ounce bottle, regularly $1.50. A few drops in the bath make a fragrant foam. Odors: Gardenia, New England pine, heather bouquet, white lilac, peach blossom, and lavender. Street floor.

$1.00

Stearns
BOSTON

In Our Summer Sale of Toiletries

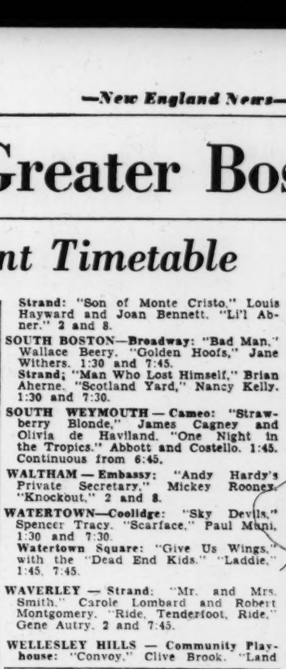
through June 7

Stearns De Luxe Razor Blades

Extra sharp blades that fit all double-edge razors. Made of fine watch-spring steel. Regularly $1.35 for 50 blades. Street floor.

$1.00 for 50 blades

Stearns
BOSTON



youthful Debu-tweed topper

Soft pastels in a rayon-lined wool topper that you'll wear practically everywhere from June through September. Blue, aqua, beige, white or pink in either misses' or women's sizes. Sixth floor.

$25

Stearns
BOSTON

flower-splashed white for women

Ice-cool freshness for summer evenings in a slimly detailed dinner dress of printed rayon jersey. Snow-white splashed with flowers in multi-colors. Sizes 38 to 46. Fourth floor.

$22.95

Casual wool cape, lined with rayon. Natural, opera blue or rose in sizes 34 to 42. Fourth floor

$22.95

Stearns
BOSTON

New Darford Straws

Darfords, tailored in the enviable British manner by one of the best known men's hatters in this country, are exclusive with us in Boston. From a group of new summer styles, we have sketched two brimmed models that combine smart swagger with femininity. "Oxford" is in an Eyelet Tuscan straw and "Crossbar" is in an exclusive crossbar straw. On sale, sixth floor.

black *burnt* *gingham pink*
navy *natural* *green*
brown *red*

$5.95

Stearns
BOSTON

The Nazis Rewrite History: Shh! Will Really Wilhelm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Third Reich's ideas of "Lebensraum" are so extensive that now they have extended into the cultural realm and claim William Shakespeare as their own. For, according to a recent statement of Prof. Wolfgang Keller, President of the German Shakespeare Society, he is "the greatest poet of the Germanic people . . . he is ours."

This act of cultural annexation was performed also during the World War when some German "scholars" even went as far as to cast doubts on the English parentage of the "immortal Will." But the Nazis are more subtle and maintain that though Shakespeare is "a son of the English earth," it was a different England. The England of his days, Professor Keller said, was a genuinely Germanic England, where the inhabitants came under the "authoritatively governed England of the Tudors." (In view of the Tudor connection with Wales, they might have added the Celtic element also!)

This should not surprise readers of Nazi literature. For they will recall a number of books from the German printing presses since 1933 intended to prove that greatness in almost all European nations and particularly in ancient Greece has been due to the Teutonic infiltration. In order to substantiate their racial theories, the Nazis have to show that outside their particular race there can be no greatness, especially in an enemy like the British, which has been declared decadent and a hindrance to progress.

It is, however, rather a misfortune that Shakespeare has already been acclaimed by the Italian Fascists. They have laid down that he is Fascist since Machiavelli was his chief source of inspiration. And the Bard of Avon himself would probably answer "A plague on both your houses"!

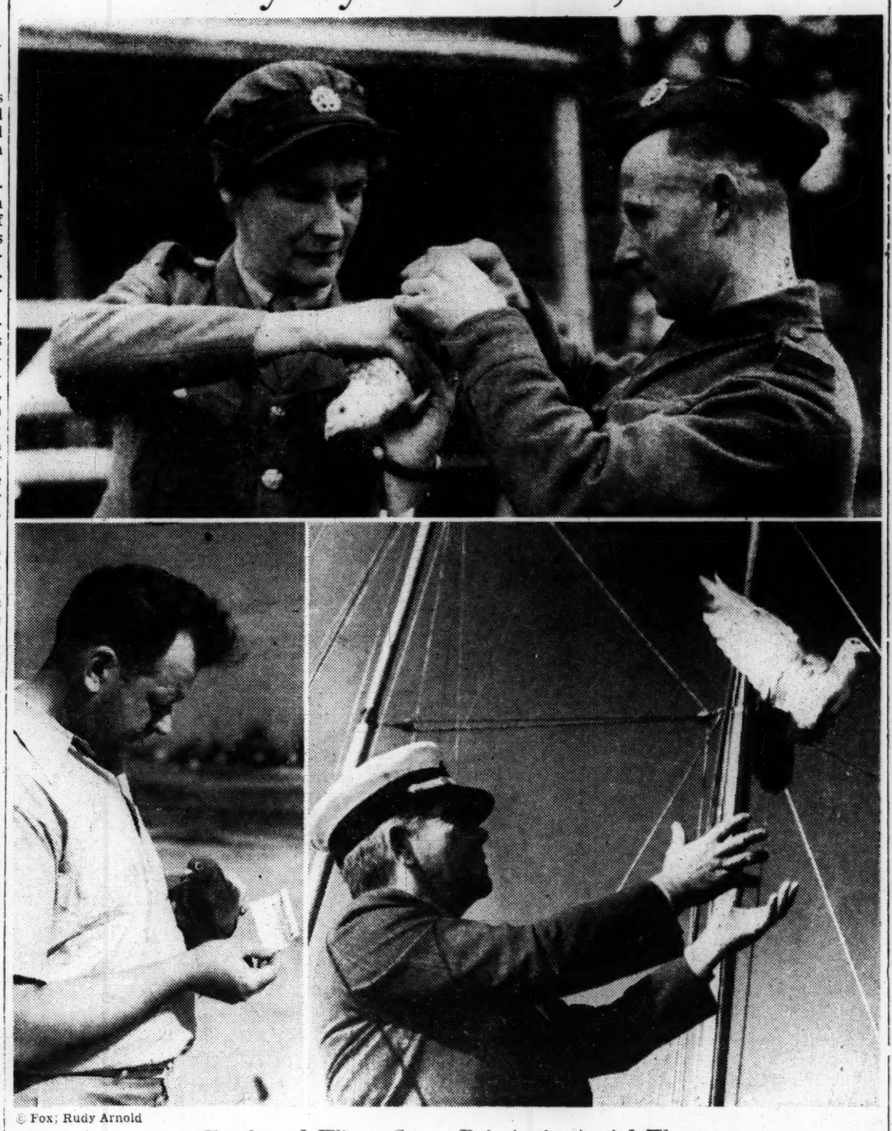
Most people will probably prefer the standpoint expressed in a Times editorial, when it wrote of the great inventor: "Marconi was Italian born and a loyal and devoted son of his native country. . . . But he belongs less to a country than to mankind."

The great anomaly of the German claim to Shakespeare stands out when one remembers that Germany's own genius most comparable with Shakespeare, Goethe, goes almost unhonored in his own country in these days. Shakespeare's celebrations were held in Weimar, sacred to the memory of Goethe, yet no annual conference is allowed in the Third Reich for this great German apostle of cultural freedom.

There is one significant fact in connection with the German appreciation of Shakespeare which should not be forgotten. Modern drama is dead in Germany since 1933 because drama is the expression of a conflict of ideas and such a conflict is impossible in the Third Reich. Yet the great theaters must be kept going and Shakespeare's very wide repertory makes excellent box-office material, especially as the copyright has run out and there are no royalties to pay.

But maybe history will repeat itself and the Nazis will find that the very Shakespeare whom they now consider as sufficiently harmless may prove to be such an inspirer of new fighters for cultural freedom in that country that the present regime may thereby be digging its own grave.

They Fly for the RAF, Too



© Fox; Rudy Arnold

Feathered Wings Serve Britain in Aerial War

Upper: Volunteer R. G. Taylor, Quartermaster's Clerk in Britain's Southern Command Pigeon Service, who trains and breeds homing pigeons for military purposes, holds a bird while a signalman attaches a message to its leg. Lower left: An urgent message arrives, perhaps an SOS. The man on duty rushes to the coop, seizes the pigeon, extracts and reads the message it has brought. He phones the Coast Guard airbase in the area at once to begin the search for the pilot who dispatched the bird. Lower right: With a "Good Luck" on his lips, the skipper tosses the winged messenger into the air. It circles aloft, then heads straight as a die for home.

Nazis Restore Polish Plants And Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—German industry is establishing itself in Poland.

What was formerly known as the Central Industrial District, a section of south central Poland that had in later years been marked for especial industrial development and was to become the heavy industries center, is being converted into a German industrial plant, according to word received here.

Comprising about one fifth of the area of Poland, with extensive possibilities of electrical power development, communication by rail and river, far from frontiers, it is admirably adapted to industrial demands. The project which would have in time revolutionized Poland had only been begun when the Germans invaded the country and took over the Central Industrial Project for their war machine.

The Poles had managed to work considerable destruction in the great plants either just completed or under way. A German press report shows that it took months for the German engineers to get the factories running again or to be able to go on with construction of those unfinished. Machinery had been carried away, laboratories stripped, drawings burned. But the Germans immediately began the repair of the factories in this "safe" area, which now are working day and night.

While armament production in Poland centers in this region and in Upper Silesia, factories are to be found in other places. In Warsaw, for instance. After the bombardment and surrender of that city the Germans found that one arms factory appeared to be a total loss. More than a thousand machines lay in the ashes and debris. The Poles declared that nothing could be salvaged but German engineers recovered some 600 of the machines and with these set to work. Now that factory has been rebuilt and enlarged and is employing 3,000 workers.

Among the Poles who are at work in these factories, there is reported to be a marked opposition to any activity that serves Germany. But with the Nazis in complete police control of the areas, the Polish workers at present have no opportunity to strike or protest.

French-Nazi 'Collaboration': New Great Line of History?

By Henry W. Steiger

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new course of Vichy's policy is likely to bring changes in Anglo-French relations that are bound to change fundamentally the course of future European history.

England's attitude towards France until recently was that of a nation toward a former ally who, through an unhappy turning of the war, had fallen to the mercy of the enemy, but if Germany succeeds in winning France over to her side it means that the period of British-French friendship which began in 1904 is definitely past.

Even if France has a chance later to re-establish good relations with Britain, the relationship will no longer be that of equals, Britain having withstood the German assault, while France would not only have been forced to submit, but would even have swung to the other side. One can view with understanding the great difficulties of the French Government, but Britain can hardly be expected to treat France with special consideration if she joins Britain's enemy.

Great historical changes are often not recognized at the moment they occur, especially under the stress of battle, for then the tendency is to judge events in the light only of their military importance. But when contemporary events are looked at in the light of their history, the picture becomes sharper.

Settlement Mystified Berlin

Enmity between England and France was so traditional for centuries, that when in 1904 the English succeeded in settling all the points of friction, the German Chancellor Bernhard von Bülow could hardly believe it. Joseph Chamberlain's repeated offers to the Germans for an alliance with the British Lion, who no longer felt safe in his "splendid isolation," Herr von Bülow had refused with the thought that time was working in favor of Germany and that in a few years England would have to beg for an alliance with Frau Germania, who could then demand higher terms.

Herr von Bülow, however, completely misjudged the situation. England was not dependent on Germany and instead of the predicted war between England and France, the Entente of April 8, 1904 was signed. Some years previous (1898) the British Lion had given France a serious setback in her imperialistic aspirations at Fashoda in the heart of Africa. But it was the custom of the British Lion to offer his enemies a generous peace for recompense after a humiliation, and France, who was beginning to feel uneasy about the attitude of Kaiser Wilhelm's government, was glad to accept such an offer. England asked France for a free hand in Egypt, while granting France the same freedom in Morocco, although that country was not yet a French possession. At the same time the two-centuries-old quarrel over fishing rights near Newfoundland was settled. This understanding over Morocco, which was partly secret, resulted in the Germans some years later running against closed doors in the Moroccan crisis.

England's Course Made Clear

The first Moroccan crisis, provoked by Herr von Bülow, scared the French still more and made them anxious to turn their entente with England into an alliance. This, however, was contrary to the plans of Sir Edward Grey, who had followed Lord Lansdowne as Foreign Secretary in 1905. He wanted to have France as well as Germany in check. He did not want to be led into a war by the French Latin temperament, and would therefore go no farther than an Entente (an understanding with the hope for an alliance later) with France, while with Germany he planned a détente (just a clearing up of points of conflict). But his plans in this direction were much handicapped by the suspicion of the French toward their new friend and their fear of Germany. When Lord Haldane in 1912 visited Berlin in a last attempt to reach an understanding with Germany over the naval armament race, the French Ambassador to Berlin, Jules Cambon, was terribly upset, fearing England would swing to the other side.

Two years later, however, it was clear where England stood. The Entente was converted into a very close alliance and this alliance lasted till June, 1940. This new tradition is kept alive by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the sympathies of a great part of the French people. But Marshal Pétain in 1904 was already 48 years of age and has known England also as an enemy of France, and we therefore can understand that his attitude towards the British has another background from that of the much younger General de Gaulle.

Whether France will revert to her centuries-old traditional enmity towards England, or whether the 37-year-old friendship will prevail will depend to a large extent on the happenings of the next few weeks.

Workers in British Plants Hail Adult Study Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Adult study courses, of which lectures in the canteen after the mid-day meal are an important part, are being welcomed enthusiastically by men and women workers in Great Britain's factories, it was announced here.

The Workers' Educational Association, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labor's welfare chiefs, is already giving such talks during the factory day in many industrial districts.

"We aim at planned courses and discussion circles rather than isolated lectures on various topics, but we try to give the workers talks on subjects they ask for," Mr. Harold Shearman, education officer of the Association, told a reporter.

"The great new interest," he said, "is in reconstruction. "Workers want talks on all aspects of the post-war world—about peace conditions, about resettlement at home, about economic problems which will have to be tackled, about repairing bomb damage."

The Association's lecturerers not only visit factories. They also go to men and women workers' hostels. Mr. Shearman considers this a very important part of the work. "Workers living in strange towns, either in billets or in hostels," he says, "need mental stimulus." The Association is therefore planning to send tutors to the new workers' hostels which are being opened in many parts of the country.

"Away from War" subjects are also proving popular at the London County Council adult classes which this year enrolled hundreds of new students instead of closing down with the coming of the light evenings.

Officials of the City Literary Institute reported that most of the students welcome subjects that are not in any way connected with war because they come to classes for mental recreation as well as for education. Fifty subjects are being taught there this session.

In the language classes German and Italian are as popular as in pre-war years, and there is an increased demand for Spanish.

Pigeons Serve as 'Other Wings' of RAF

MELBOURNE, Victoria — From May to November last year 320 messages were sent by carrier pigeon from RAF aircraft, only a few of them being SOS appeals, and of these 307 were delivered safely.

One brought news from the Netherlands to the East Midlands in four hours and 10 minutes. Two, released in an entirely strange direction, covered 340 miles in 11 hours. They had to cross two countries, and a sea, but both made it perfectly. One young pigeon delivered an SOS, against a Channel gale, over 175 miles of raging sea, in eight and a half hours of fierce relentless fighting with the elements.

The Signals Directorate of the Air Ministry controls RAF pigeons. Approved Pigeon Clubs through Britain are encouraged to train birds so as to keep up a supply for the forces. A committee of prominent racing pigeon fanciers has organized the Racing Pigeon Service, thus enabling thousands to make the services of their birds and their own skill available to Britain.

Birds Carefully Protected

The National Pigeon Service is another organization which breeds these invaluable birds for the RAF and the Army. It employs its own birds on message work for the Services. And so essential a part do they play that it has become an offense to shoot a homing pigeon. Further, to protect them from natural enemies, the destruction of peregrine falcons has been ordered. Seventy-eight eyries were located and from them a heavy toll had been levied on carrier pigeons.

The high speed of aircraft has caused problems in the release of pigeons during flight. The bird would have small chance of survival if released in the normal way at any great speed. So the difficulty is being overcome by stalling the plane while the bird is let go. If circumstances do not permit this, then the bird is thrown clear in a slotted paper bag which acts as wind resister. It is simple for the pigeon to fight its way out of the the bag.

In November, 1918, there were 2,000 pigeons and 150 mobile lofts on active service with the British forces. South Africa has not forgotten this. The bombers of the South African Air Force carry four birds each in specially constructed baskets so that an airman, forced down in the sea or the desert with a radio which has failed, can get word back to headquarters.

Some of these wonderful birds have traveled 600 miles in a day. They average about 45 m. p. h. but given suitable wind and air conditions, they can do 60 miles and a hour or better.

500,000 in Service

There are said to be half a million pigeons on active service with the British forces on all fronts today. In the last war the birds were adapted to war purposes by making use of the instinctive desire to return to the mate, even by starvation to stimulate the desire to get back to the loft for food. Now they are trained by kindness. Fanciers have learned that the homing pigeon is intelligent enough to do anything required of it. A training method has been adopted to make the bird especially contented with its loft, at the same time to impress upon it what is needed outside the home.

So that wherever the mobile loft goes it will want to get back to it. From the age of four months onwards, they are put to training. As they grow larger and stronger they are taken further and further from the loft and forced to fly back.

They are even trained to return by means of a sound which the birds associate with feeding time. It is the "mess call." And as, during preliminary training, the mobile loft is moved every day, the birds become accustomed to look for it anywhere.

When prepared for long flights, a leg or a back container is fitted for messages. The "signal" is written on thin paper so that, with the container, it weighs very little indeed. The "back container," designed for carrying maps adn photographs, is held in place by harness which is very carefully fitted to each bird so that the "capsule" is perfectly balanced on its back. By this method loads of as much as three ounces have been carried.

The birds carried by the RAF bombers have message cylinders attached to their legs with a special white patch on the outside so that the airman can inscribe his position in a few seconds if he has to send out an SOS. In case the bird alights on a ship, instructions for sending the message onwards are printed on the back of the SOS form. This intelligent anticipation has saved a lot of time on several occasions.

Germans Claim Conquest Of Crete Nearly Complete

Continued from Page 1

the War Office in London to be "alive and with his troops."

The German News Agency, DNB, earlier carried a Damascus dispatch which said that General Freyberg had been killed in a plane crash while he and his aides were fleeing to Alexandria.

Defenders Fall Back

Official accounts said scattered British and Greek troops were falling back to the island's southern coast in the hope of being able to embark safely under cover of darkness which would shield them from the attacks of the Luftwaffe.

German dive-bombers were said to have swarmed over the island yesterday, smashing at the British wherever they could be found. Troop concentrations in the mountainous interior and on the southern coast were bombed and broken up, informed Germans said.

They listed among the Luftwaffe's targets camps and troops at Sphakion and Tympakion on the south coast, at Lutro, and on the road from Retimo to Nefsamari.

The German wireless reported that British, Greek, and Australian soldiers fleeing from the areas of Canea and Candia were attempting to reach Africa on small fishing boats and that "the first group of fugitive soldiers" has already arrived in Egypt.

The Battle of Crete was marked by hard fighting in blistering heat on difficult terrain, the Nazi High Command said. The Germans shared the credit with the Italians, who landed on the eastern end of the island two days ago and have been striking westward in a pincers movement.

Heavy Fighting Reported

In London it was said that heavy fighting still was going on around Candia, the Island's largest city, which the British maintain they still hold despite German claims that it had fallen to Nazi forces Thursday.

There was increased speculation as to a possible withdrawal however, after the British Broadcasting Corporation radiocast references to "British soldiers and airmen who have returned to Egypt from Crete."

Withdrawals Reported

Some sources said, however, this might only have been a reference to men engaged in normal movements between Crete and Egypt.

The German wireless also mentioned British withdrawals and said 'the first group of fugitive soldiers" had reached Egypt.

Authoritative RAF quarters said the Germans were employing at least as many planes as they did in all of Greece—up to 1,000—plus many additional troop transports and glider trains which they brought down on crowded, cramped airfields with reckless disregard for crashes.

Although the RAF has undertaken some extremely hazardous long-range raids over Crete from distant bases, it was acknowledged that circumstances had prevented anything more than very limited support for the Imperial ground forces.

Military sources estimated that 60,000 to 70,000 British and Germans were engaged in the hand-to-hand fighting.

They said these were roughly divided half and half, but the British several days ago expressed the fear that the steady stream of German reinforcements already had outnumbered the defense forces.

The morning papers in London printed reports of heavy fighting in Crete, beside German claims that British resistance had collapsed and that operations were "drawing to a close."

RAF Reports

Two Royal Air Force Middle East communiqués issued yesterday and last night pointedly omitted references to Crete, except to mention patrols over the Mediterranean between North Africa and the embattled island. The communiqués stirred speculation as to whether all air attacks on the Germans on Crete had ceased.

There also was fear in London that the Axis forces finally had succeeded in breaking through with sea-borne troops, since there was no word of any recent naval operations around Crete.

The London press took a dark view of the situation but paid tribute to the resistance offered by British forces. The Times said:

"The outlook in Crete has become unpromising. . . . This terrific struggle has now raged 12 days. It is greatly to be doubted whether the enemy expected it to last so long and he must be eager to see it decided. . . ."

Crete Shows Warship Peril

Continued from Page 1

useless as a naval base. It is rumored that the British aircraft carrier Illustrious suffered more damage from bombs while at Malta than it received in the initial attack at sea.

Wth French acquiescence, German and Italian convoys with reinforcements for Libya can be pushed across the Strait of Sicily to Tunis overnight, and this narrow body of water will be denied to British convoys except under cover of darkness.

Thus far Nazi strategy has been confined to attaining objectives in the Eastern Mediterranean, but Germany's recent demand that all foreign diplomats leave Paris by June 10 may be a measure designed to cloak its military movements in Occupied France. Such dispositions of troops would either be made in preparation for an attempt to invade Britain or to place troops in Southern Spain.

If the latter move is made, Gibraltar will be attacked, and Nazi occupation of Spanish Morocco will be in order.

Gibraltar Not Essential

As has been repeatedly pointed out, the reduction of Gibraltar is not essential. Unfortunately the harbor works and repair facilities at this fortress are located on the side toward Spain, and long-range guns emplaced among the hills in Spanish territory and German bombers can render them untenable.

Similar guns and Stuka planes in Southern Spain and Spanish Morocco can make the passage of the nine mile wide Strait practicably impossible, and sever direct communication between Britain and its forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Iraq oil is not indispensable to Britain: it is merely an economical convenience. There is plenty of oil elsewhere in the world available to the British, but the hauls are longer.

Blockade in Question

Recently the United States undertook to render assistance by making some 50 tankers available for hauling oil from the Gulf ports to Halifax or perhaps somewhat farther.

It is Britain's strategy to prevent the Iraq oil being made available to Hitler, hence the vital need of holding command of the Mediterranean. Should this command be lost, the Germans will be free to haul the output of Mosul oil by sea to ports in the Northern Adriatic whence it can be transported to Germany by rail.

Furthermore, German command of the Mediterranean will, in so far as raw materials and foodstuffs are concerned, make the British blockade of Germany almost a travesty, for the Nazis will have free access to one of the world's greatest storehouses of food and raw materials.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

War Curbs British Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Though Britain spent considerably less on gambling during 1940, according to the seventh Annual Report of the Churches' Committee on Gambling recently issued here, this was due less to a change in outlook by the gamblers than to lack of opportunity because of wartime conditions.

Several protests were made to the Government during the past year, and certain restrictive measures were taken. Reference was made to the resumption of horse-racing, the continuation of greyhound racing, the amount of time, money, and newsprint devoted to football pools, and the growth of night clubs for officers and men on leave from the Services.

One special problem resulting from the war and taken up by the Committee has been the question of gambling in air raid shelters. While admitting that this was confined to small groups, the Report maintains that it was too prevalent to be ignored. Incidentally it is interesting to note that the statement on this question drawn up by the Committee and addressed to church and social workers played a definite part in the movement for improving conditions and introducing a better moral atmosphere into shelters.

The Committee is still able, despite wartime difficulties, to collect facts and figures relating to every form of gambling, and hopes to serve as an international clearing house for data on gambling problems.

Daylight Time for Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—Switzerland has adopted Daylight Saving Time for the first time in its history. The move is not only to conserve light and power but to encourage family farming as a wartime measure. Men and women are to be seen carefully tending their gardens in neat "Uberhofen" (overalls) with a sure knowledge of gardening gained from the courses taught every Swiss child in the schools.

Switzerland's industries meanwhile have felt the marked impact of world conditions. Its famous hotels are feeling the lack of tourists. Some unused hotels are being transformed, with government help, to apartment houses. Building activities are increasing on every hand; the growing Army has a need of quarters and storehouses, and the new prosperity of the workers in strategic industries is resulting in the building of private homes. The labor for some of the Army's buildings is supplied by the soldiers themselves. Munition factories are running to capacity.

Changes in activities are manifested on every hand. One is awakened by night artillery practice, and he hears in the dawn the thud, thud of jogging soldiers in before-breakfast work-outs. Officers on horseback, gas mask drills and their accompanying hand signals and irregular breathing, Army wagons loaded with open crates of two-days-old dark brown bread, target practice and precautionary measures for the handling of bombs are some of the unaccustomed sights.

Switzerland's strict observance of neutrality is exhibited in its athletic program which includes games with German and Italian teams. After one of these games, the Swiss papers carried full-page accounts of the preceding day's football game in which a Berlin team lost to a Bern team by a score of 2 to 1. The contest was attended by General Guisan as a representative of the Government.

Fast Rail Service

There are 1,200 trains on mile-a-minute runs in the United States.

Virginia Garden Clubs To Send Funds to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Proceed of the annual tour of the Garden Clubs of Virginia, amounting to approximately $12,000, will be turned over to the Lord Mayor's fund for bombed cities, preferably for the City of Plymouth, through Bundles for Britain, the Garden Club of Virginia decided at its annual meeting at Lexington.

Collegians Join The Flying Cadets

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Groups of Army Flying Cadets have been formed quickly among students of seven universities, the War Department reported today, raising official hopes of obtaining thousands of additional fledgling fliers from college campuses.

At the outset of a precommencement campaign, units of 20 students each were formed at Stanford, University of Tennessee, Ohio State, DePauw and DePaul Universities, Montana State and Utah State. Two groups each were organized at Tennessee and DePaul.

The special units, to be formed in cities as well as in colleges, are to be kept intact during the period of training of more than seven months.

The campus recruiting campaign, which started this week, was concentrated at the outset on institutions with more than 1,000 students. The first groups are expected to start training as pilots in a class of more than 2,000 starting July 19.

Convictions Upheld In N. Y. Bakery Racket

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—The Appellate Division of State Supreme Court has upheld unanimously the conviction of racketeer Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, Max Silverman and Harold Silverman on charges of extortion in connection with a bakery racket.

The three were convicted on a 23-count indictment March 1, 1940. The Appellate Division reversed the conviction on one count in the cases of Lepke and Max Silverman, but this did not affect the jail term.

Lepke, now serving a 14-year term on a Federal narcotics conviction and facing trial on murder charges, was sentenced to 30 years to life in the extortion case: Max Silverman, 20 to 30 years; Harold Silverman, 3 to 6 years.

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A book that gives full particulars of your 1941 all-expense cruise vacation, with itineraries, pictures and prices. Cruise tours from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Norfolk — to vacation lands, North or South . . . from 4 days to 17 . . . at a wide range of prices.

Apply M. & M. Line in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk or Newport News; railroad ticket agents, or authorized tourist agents.

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Unusual Shore Front Estate in Duxbury, Mass.

Five acres of field and orchard, sloping southward to Kingston Bay. Main house, near water's edge, of ten rooms, equipped for year-round occupancy. Six-room guest house. Three-car garage with storage room. Boathouse equipped for clambakes and barbecues. Income from clam grants and orchard pays operating expenses. It's not cheap—it's quality at a fair price.

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Interest Begins JUNE 10

Reich Price Dictatorship Rules European Goods

BERLIN (AP)—With the subjection of Greece and Yugoslavia, Germany has become the banker and main customer for practically all Europe—and is finding the position both advantageous and troublesome.

Not only is it the banker and customer, but also the main supplier for the rest of continental Europe of manufactured articles which other European nations once could buy freely from all the rest of the world.

That situation permits Germany virtually to dictate the prices at which Europe's goods will be bought and sold and, moreover, who will be permitted to buy, from whom, and when.

But this job of being banker for all continental Europe is no light task, and already Germany would welcome the co-operation of the intricate and experienced French banking system to make the machinery run more easily.

That is one of France's bargaining points in negotiations long under way respecting the extent of "collaboration" to be worked out between conqueror and conquered.

Currencies Manipulated

But whatever may be Germany's success in establishing itself as Europe's banker, it already has manipulated Europe's currencies so that whatever supplies of raw materials Europe had are being made available to Germany at lowering prices.

A notable development of the conquest of the Balkans is that Yugoslavia has lost the fat 40 per cent premium it once received for delivering its rich stocks of food to help feed Germany's armies and masses of munitions workers. Soon there will be no premiums.

This fact was made known by Emil Puhl, the Reichsbank's Director, in an exclusive interview.

The new countries being created out of defeated Yugoslavia will be required to base their currency on the historic gold value of the Reichsmark, he said. That automatically would operate to wipe out the 40 per cent premium.

Furthermore, the premiums which have been paid to other Balkan and Central European States for their raw materials and food also are to be eliminated slowly.

Use of Blocked Marks

Hungary and Bulgaria, for instance, have been getting a 25 per cent premium through currency operation in the same blocked-mark system which once was familiar to American traders in South and Central America.

[Blocked marks are a sort of I. O. U. of the Reichsbank that can be traded among businessmen, but must eventually be taken out in trade with Germany. Germans who bought goods outside the country have paid more in blocked marks than the accepted international value of the goods, both to stimulate movement of raw materials to Germany and to increase purchase of manufactured goods from the Reich.]

The change will not be effected suddenly, Dr. Puhl explained, because that would upset the entire economy of the Balkan States. They have been trading with Germany on a premium basis for some time.

Already Rumanian authorities have cautioned German officials that an abrupt change in the exchange basis would work an "economic revolution" in Rumania.

The net effect of the proposed change in currency relationships between Germany and the Balkans—when put into effect—would be to permit Germany to buy the Balkans' produce at lower prices and to require Balkan countries to pay a higher price for German goods.

Working of Premium Plan

Germany was able to grant premiums for Balkan food and ohter supplies by the simple expedient of delivering marks to the Balkans at low prices. In other words, the Bulgarian farmer, who would get only eight marks for a haunch of mutton at the "historic gold value" of the mark, was able to get 25 per cent premium or 10 marks for the haunch.

Slowly, under the plan of the Reichsbank and the German officials, he would be led again to accept only eight marks for the haunch.

Premiums were offered to the Balkans during a period when it was diplomatically and economically necessary to coax them into the German sphere of influence and induce them to sell to Germany instead of England, who was buying in an effort to drain away raw material and supplies from Germany.

Now these countries' main bargaining opportunity has been lost.

Experience of France

France already has had experience with the Reich's currency operations. Before the war started one German mark was worth about 12 French francs. When German soldiers marched into France and occupied Paris, however, Germany fixed the rate as one mark to 20 francs.

The net result was that raw materials in France—those which were not war booty—were made available to Germany at surprisingly low prices. German purchasers could buy 20 francs worth of goods with one mark, where before they could buy only about 12 francs worth.

That was especially rich booty for Germany, because the French price scale was particularly low. German soldiers were among the first to notice it, and bought lavishly of French goods to bring home to their families.

Even though prices in France at present are tending to rise, prices for many things still are low in contrast to the cost of similar things in Germany.

Five marks will buy one relatively second-rate meal in Berlin, whereas five marks or a hundred francs will get German soldiers a dinner with wines in some of the best cafes in Paris. Simple soldiers whose 20 or 30 marks of holiday money wouldn't mean much in Berlin have been able to have more than an average celebration in Paris and still bring back silken goodies for wife or sweetheart.

In the Low Countries

Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands had a similar experience when the mark was fixed at a rate which was designed to permit the Reich to buy cheaply there.

But all has not been easy sailing for the German banking system in this connection.

While trade between Germany and other European countries has been arranged largely to Germany's advantage, the Reichsbank had to facilitate a system whereby the Netherlands, for instance, could buy goods from Sweden.

The currency problems were tremendous, but the Reichsbank has been working out a system which would permit these countries and others to trade with one another provided they have credits available in Berlin. This means that every transaction must be worked out through the Berlin Reichsbank.

However, Dr. Puhl explained, this is being done as expeditiously as possible, considering war difficulties.

Moreover, while the rate of exchanged fixed by Germany was profitable for the Reich in buying goods, it was not too satisfactory when Germany was attempting to sell its goods. The high rate of the mark in contrast to the lower rate of other European currencies made German goods costly.

This fact already is noticeable in France, where Germany has been trying to devise some trade arrangement.

Adjustment of Currencies

Dr. Puhl said the rate of one mark to 20 French francs was established largely to make exchange easy for soldiers at the time they moved in. He said the present rate should really be about 5.60 marks to the hundred francs, or slightly less than 18 francs to the mark.

Dr. Puhl declared that an overall adjustment of currencies could be made after the war which would stabilize exchange and make international trade easier than at present or before the war.

"It must be remembered," he asserted, "that much being done at present is necessitated by the war. This is often forgotten."

He said that only necessity forced Germany to go on the blocked-mark trading basis before the war, and he expressed hope that currency treaties could eliminate much of the difficulty when peace comes.

He expressed doubt, however, that a completely free trade basis would be possible immediately for Germany or many other countries, but said that perhaps 60 per cent of the various nations' trade could be on a controlled or "contingent" basis, leaving 40 per cent on a free exchange basis.

Dr. Puhl predicted that would permit sufficiently free trade to eliminate the difficulties hindering German-American trade before the war.

Camera Trip to Australian Wilds

Australian News and Information Service

Oddities Added to the World's Fauna

Upper left—Purported to be the world's oldest dog the wild wolf-like dingo was undoubtedly introduced to Australia by man. Upper center—The lyre bird, a mimic of rare ability, is noted for its beautiful plumage and love lyric at the mating season. Upper right—An amphibian marsupial, the archaic web-footed platypus is an egg-layer. Lower left—The kookaburra is a kingfisher whose raucous laughter is a feature of the Australian bush. Lower right—Australia's "teddy bear," the Koala lives on leaves of certain eucalyptus trees.

Australia's Menagerie Replete With Own Type of Animals

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the green waves of the southern seas rolled between Australia and Asia several million years ago, it left stranded a community of animals whose descendants are a continual source of wonder to natural scientists.

Long before the small ancestor of the horse or the lumbering hairy mammoth appeared on earth, Australia was cut off from all social intercourse with the other continents and in consequence was forced to evolve its own animals. Many of these creatures today are as living fossils among modern fauna.

When white explorers visited Australia in the middle of the eighteenth century, they found instead of the quadrupeds they were accustomed to, the quaint pouched marsupials like the kangaroo, wombat, dasyures, and phalangers whose appearance was as unusual as their names, and the dingo or wild dog, which was undoubtedly introduced my man.

Thus complete isolation made it possible for one of the oldest of mammalian families which has vanished from other continents, with the exception of the opossum, to walk into the present.

Connected With Asia

Proof that Australia was once connected with Asia lies in the fact that large land animals live there while none are native to Tahiti, New Zealand, the Azores, Fiji or other oceanic islands which were never a part of a great continent.

Likewise, the similarity of Australian fauna to the surrounding islands of New Guinea, Tasmania, the Moluccas, Celebes, Timor, and Banda suffice to show that these lands now divided by shallow straits were once a part of the same wide Australian Continent.

Although modern to some extent, the flora, too, offers evidence of its antiquity with blue-gum forests, quaint-jointed casurinas (like horsetails), the peculiar acacias, and ancient grasses. Birds, bats, and flying insects are some of the creatures for which the ocean has failed to form an effective barrier. But even in this respect the Australian region still bears an antiquated and undeveloped aspect.

Lyrical Song of Lyre Bird

Nowhere else in the world are found the oldest types of birds represented by the emus and cassowaries. The piping crow, the kookaburra or "laughing jackass," and lyre bird are all peculiar to the region.

Of these native birds the lyre bird is perhaps the most beautiful. During the mating season the male dances on a fallen tree trunk or a mound he has built while pouring forth a lyrical song. Before beginning his concert he throws his plumed tail forward until it falls like a canopy over his back. His remarkable imitative powers ranging from the sawing of wood at a timber mill to the laughter of the kookaburra entertains for an hour at a time the hen sitting on the nest.

In the depths of a eucalyptus forest the raucous laughter of the kookaburra, a kingfisher, sounds in a wild flight of notes up and down the scale, which is said to be the bushman's alarm clock.

Among the animals of Australia an amphibian marsupial, the platypus, is perhaps the most interesting. With the bill of a duck, webbed feet, the fur of a mole, the tail of a beaver and the eggs of a snake, this bizarre creature links with the bird and the reptile. Moreover, it shares with the echidna, Australia's spiny anteater, the distinction of being one of two mammals which lay eggs.

Koala Has Wide Fame

Aside from the kangaroos, which range in size from six-foot animals to diminutive pouched mice, the koala or "native bear," is undoubtedly the best known of the Australian fauna. Related to the phalangers or so-called "opossums," he is tailless, does not drink, and lives on leaves of certain eucalyptus trees.

This marsupial carries its young in its pouch until it is old enough to climb on its mother's back in which fashion it is taken into trees and across country. At night the little one sleeps in its mother's arms in a fork of a tree.

The dingo or wild dog is the most widely spread of the few native fauna that are not marsupials.

While there are in Australia today about 400 species of mammals it is the strange group of ancient fauna which holds the chief interest of both the native and visitor. For in these rarest of nature's antiques one glimpses an interesting past which has caught up with the present.

Japan Reaffirms Adherence To Pact With Italy and Nazis

TOKYO, May 31 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, reaffirming Japan's adherence to the three-power pact, declared at a press conference that she might have to reconsider her "peaceful policy" toward the South Seas.

Informed quarters interpreted this part of Mr. Matsuoka's statement as a direct warning to the Netherlands East Indies, in view of the current deadlock in economic talks.

"As frequently has been affirmed," Mr. Matsuoka told Japanese reporters, "Japan's policy toward the South Seas is peaceful.

"Should, however, untoward international developments render execution of such policy impossible, it is a possibility that Japan may have to reconsider her attitude in the light of the changed situation."

Mr. Matsuoka referred to what he described as rumors in some American newspapers that Japan was becoming indifferent toward the three-power pact with Germany and Italy, in which Japan is pledged to go to war against any new belligerent attacking any of the signatories. He called the rumors an "absurd misconception."

"There is no question whatever as to the fact that the tri-partite pact constitutes an immutable basis of Japanese foreign policy," he said, adding:

"I could hardly believe that United States authorities were entertaining such a misunderstanding. . . . If such erroneous views are current in the United States they are ascribable to misleading information spread wilfully."

Want Ads. in Shanghai Include Birds and Bullet-Proof Vests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Want advertisements of the London press have a well-earned reputation for quaintness, but some of those appearing in Shanghai, personal and otherwise, mirror the colorful cosmopolitanism of this China coast port with quite satisfying adequacy. Take, for example, this recent sales offer:

"Wonderful bird. Speaks 50 different words and notes: Shanghai, Mandarin, Foochow, English, imitates dog's barking, cat's mewing, cock's crowing, magpie's chattering, man laughing and whistling. Now offered for sale, $1000 (Chinese currency, a little over $50 U. S.) Can be tested, if interested."

Life in Shanghai is rather melodramatic in many of its aspects, for which reason ads of the following description are quite common:

"For sale. Bullet-proof Buick, slightly damaged. . ."

"Wanted—two stout Russian bodyguards. . ." (White Russians are largely employed for this sort of duty in Shanghai, as they are deemed more courageous than the other low-priced categories—Chinese and Sikhs from India. Chinese are used as police, however.

Haven for Refugees

The fact that Shanghai is now haven for 20,000 European refugees is poignantly brought out in a host of notices. Some of them pointedly indicate that others than refugees are desired; "no refugees" is a feature of advertisements of many categories ranging from applications for congenial friends to offers of employment. Then there are mere hints, as in the offer of an "antique German linen chest (1673)" or: "German lessons given for tiffin (luncheon), dinner," and one recent notice said: "Mr. Wang. Chinese who has resided as my guest in my country house near Berlin for several weeks in summer 1920, is requested kindly to communicate with—."

Shanghai has plenty of radio stations broadcasting in English, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, and other languages, but the notices of the British-supported propaganda station perhaps convey the international side of the city better than any other. Here is a sample:

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy"

12:45 News in English.
1:00 News in Chinese.
1:30 Peter Adam's German Program.
2:00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary.
4:30 Program in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect.
6:30 Hindustani Program.
7:00 Polish Program.
7:30 French News and Commentary.
8:00 News In English.
10:00 Scottish Reel Music.
11:30 Russian Program.

Foreign language broadcasts: Czech, French, German, Hindustani, Hungarian, Italian, Dutch, Polish, Russian and Spanish.

One of the most recent developments has been the installation of a self-styled Shanghai "Lord Haw-Haw" to do German-viewpoint news commentaries in English over the German broadcasting station, which grandiloquently styles itself "The Voice of Europe"!

The evacuation of nonessential Americans and others during the past few months has brought its own special slant to scores of want ads of various sorts, of which a few may be quoted as of their own moderate yet unique historic value for Shanghai:

"Americans! Enjoy once more the delicious Chinese food which you cannot have at home. Pay a visit to . . ."

"Evacuees, before you leave, don't forget to buy some Chinese stamps for your friends at . . ."

"Shanghai concern would consider taking over properties of subjects of nations at war for the duration . . ."

"American lady, 21, will act as companion or care for children in return for passage to San Francisco; references."

Carol Reaches Cuba After Many Escapes

HAVANA, May 31 (AP)—The long, hazardous journey to a home-in-exile has ended for former King Carol of Rumania, Madame Magda Lupescu and the Palace Chamberlain from Bucharest, Ernest Urdareanu. They arrived aboard the United States liner America.

A series of escapes, first from the Rumanian Iron Guard and the Nazis and later from Spain, lies behind them. For the present the ex-King will occupy a suite at a hotel here.

Bible in Basic English

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The recently published "New Testament in 1,000 words" is the first instalment of the Bible in Basic English planned by the Cambridge University Press.

This marks an important advance in this system of simplified English worked out by Mr. C. K. Ogden, in which some 850 words serve the same purpose as the half-million normally employed in speaking and writing English. Mr. Ogden's system is claimed to be the coming "universal language" since English is so widely spoken and is the only tongue in which a few hundred of its words can form a complete language.

Nearly a quarter of the people of the world know some English so that this tongue has a flying start for an international language.

In addition to the 850 fundamental words, 50 special "Bible words" and about 100 words listed in Basic English as giving most help in reading verse, have been employed in the Basic New Testament, so the total number used is around 1,000.

This has made for unusual clarity of thought in some passages although familiar cadences often differ considerably from the Authorized Version of the Bible. Many persons have thought it impossible to compass the Bible within the few words used in Basic English, but the publication of the new volume contradicts this belief. The Basic English New Testament is a new translation from the original Hebrew and Greek, not an adaptation from the Authorized Version.

Africa's New Inland Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—In a valley where once herds of game drank at the river's edge and the transport rider and trader outspanned their wagons, an "inland sea" covering 60 square miles has been formed. It is known as the Vaalbank Dam, largest irrigation project in the Southern Hemisphere. It lies between the Orange River Free State and Transvaal, about 20 miles from the town of Vereeniging.

This giant dam has been constructed across the Vaal River at a cost, together with other subsidiary works, of £4,000,000 of which the Rand Water Board contributed £500,000. The dam wall is 1,900 feet long and 169 feet high, and when filled to capacity after seasonal rains the resulting lake will be 90 miles long and 13 miles across at its widest point near the wall.

With Johannesburg only 56 miles distant this dam will provide a reserve water supply for the Reef towns, besides irrigation over a large area. It is expected to become a popular holiday and sporting center for Inland South Africa, and modern hotels and boarding houses are being built at the new township called Denysville, after Col. Denys Reitz, Minister of Agriculture, and author of "Commando."

The lake, in common with all big dams in the Union, has been declared a bird sanctuary, and already numbers of wild birds are frequenting the area.

Victory Seen in Canada's Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Not for a moment is the issue of this war in doubt, Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, declared in an address before the Canadian and Empire Clubs here.

The answer to the question of when the day of victory will come lies in the arsenals and in the shipyards of the United States and Canada, he said. It is from there will come the weapons to make the victory decisive.

The speaker expressed the opinion that soon the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme will clinch Britain's air mastery over Germany. Mr. MacDonald recently inspected units of the scheme in Canada. He said the sight of training planes continually taking off and landing at aerodromes had given him tremendous confidence.

Adolf Hitler has come to the maximum of his output, he continued, and Great Britain has not. Britain and its friends are increasing their output by leaps and bounds and overhauling him. When the two are equal the spiritual qualities of our people will make victory certain, he maintained.

He declared that Canadian labor has a vital role to play in this struggle. Every blow of a Canadian hammer, every rivet in a Canadian ship in Canadian shipyards, and every plane from Canadian factories is shortening the war, he said.

Claiming for the British people the distinction of guarding the destinies of all mankind, he said that this is the bravest enterprise they ever have undertaken, and the most sacred trust.

As far as they are concerned, Mr. MacDonald declared, there can be no compromise with Herr Hitler, for the British then would find themselves in the same tragic position as the conquered countries.

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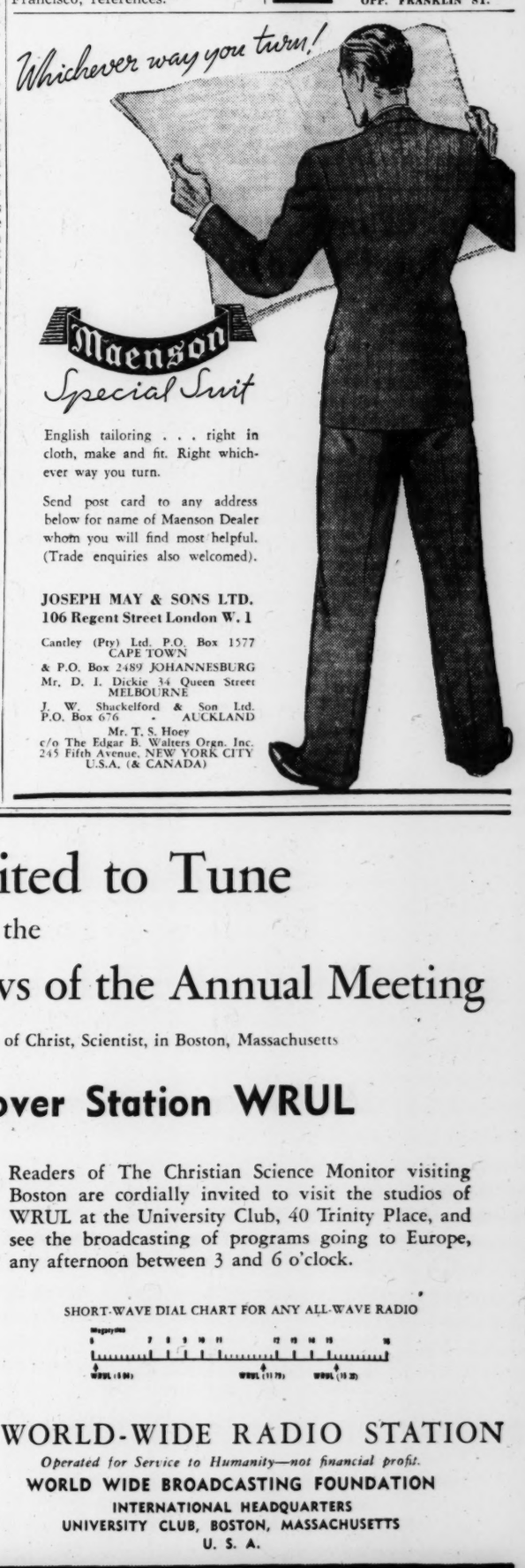

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(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

5 p. m. For Europe, South Africa, United States (Middle West), 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.35mc. (19.5m)

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11 p. m. For Australia, New Zealand, Far East, West Coast United States and Canada, 15.13mc. (19.8m), 11.73mc. (25.6m)

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor visiting Boston are cordially invited to visit the studios of WRUL at the University Club, 40 Trinity Place, and see the broadcasting of programs going to Europe, any afternoon between 3 and 6 o'clock.

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The Week in Focus: United States Pledged to Destroy Nazi World Tyranny

"Unlimited Emergency" in U. S.; Bismarck Sunk; Crete Slips

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the long range, this week appeared to shift preponderant weight to the side of human freedom, while recording, on the short range, continued advances of the Axis due to its head start and ruthless militarism.

President Roosevelt, evidently backed by the majority of his fellow countrymen, issued a declaration-of-war intention. It stopped short of shooting. But all bridges leading away from total resistance to Nazi aggression were burned.

The Fireside Chat of May 27 sounded a new note, far beyond the more restricted issue of aid to Britain.

Speaking as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Navy, Army, and Air Force, in addition to his political responsibilities as President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt addressed himself to the future of America and of the democratic principles for which it stands.

To ensure that future, to answer affirmatively on a world scale the query of Lincoln at Gettysburg, " . . . whether that Nation—or any Nation, so conceived and so dedicated—can long endure . . . ," the President saw no alternative except defeat of the Nazi military machine.

By implication, he said that either Naziism or democracy must come out of this struggle ruling the world.

Appeasement or a negotiated peace were discarded specifically and emphatically, in these words: "We do not accept, and will not permit, this Nazi 'shape of things to come.'"

Presenting fewer concrete facts than many had hoped he would, Mr. Roosevelt cast aside all hesitations in his Administration's conclusion regarding the task confronting America.

Naziism aims, he said, at nothing short of world conquest.

Any truce made with Nazi Germany would merely be used by the Nazis for preparing an attack against the Western Hemisphere, he warned.

Already the expanding waves of Nazi aggression beat against the outer ramparts of the Americas. Mr. Roosevelt served notice that these ramparts will be defended. He named them as the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, Greenland, and possibly Dakar on the African continent.

National support for the President's stand indicated that democracy's cause is increasingly seen as coinciding with the "hard-headed self-interest" of the United States. Britain and all free or oppressed peoples now can count on the full weight of the greatest industrial power on earth, and of a people slow to take the sword but capable of untested exertions on the side of human freedom, once they have been convinced of the job to be done.

Bismarck: War Nears America

Events in Europe hammered home to a reluctant America the fact that Naziism, personified in the new battleship Bismarck, aims at control of the Atlantic.

The vital defensive role of Britain was underscored in sinking of the Bismarck by the British Navy. This was done only after the 35,000-ton Nazi warship had sunk H. M. S. Hood, 42,100-ton symbol—but not the substance—of British seapower. And it took vast units of the British Grand Fleet, converging from all points for three days, to track down the Bismarck. America remembered that Germans have a naval tradition, and need only time to build ships.

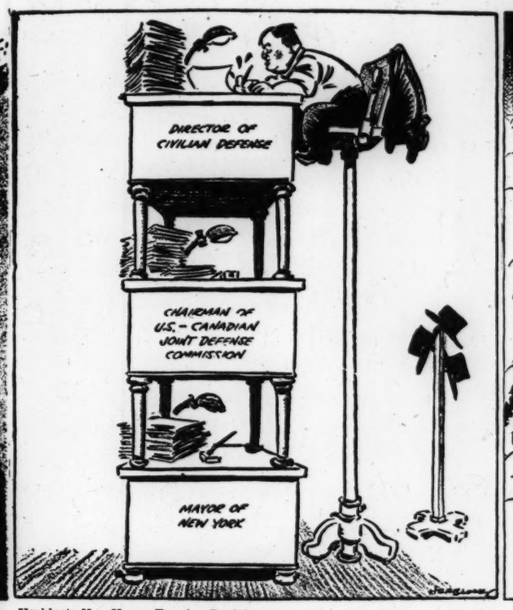
Farther south, Nazi air and land forces, as well as sea-borne troops, sealed the conquest of Crete. The British Mediterranean Fleet withdrew with heavy losses from Cretan waters to Alexandria, there to see its grip on the inland sea slipping rapidly away under the driving blows of Nazi air power.

France, whose African Empire commands the eastern rim of the South Atlantic, began to rebuild its air force—with Nazi permission—for use against the British or anyone else who attacks the French colonies.

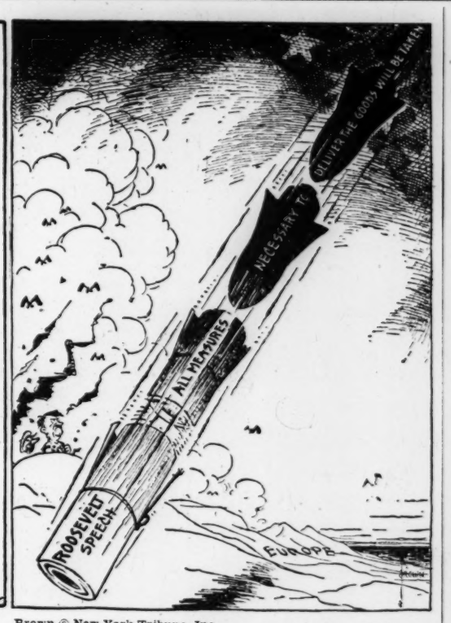
Dakar, westernmost French city in Africa, was mentioned by President Roosevelt as a point vital to defense of the Western Hemisphere. Dakar also lies athwart Britain's sea lanes to the Cape of Good Hope and the Orient, if Suez becomes unusable.

Withdrawal of British forces from Salum in Egypt, and Axis advances into that country, restricted the Allied hold on Northern Africa to the narrow zones nearer Suez. And those zones face imminent attack as the Axis seeks to drive Britain entirely from the Mediterranean.

Russell, Los Angeles Times
The Duel



Herblock, New Haven Evening Register
Three in One



Brown © New York Tribune, Inc.
Out of the Blue

Unlimited Emergency

Aside from publicly committing his Administration to unyielding resistance against Naziism—with conspicuous omission of Japan, where he reportedly hopes business interests may break the Axis ties—the only concrete action taken by President Roosevelt on May 27 was the proclamation of an "unlimited emergency."

He did not advocate convoys at this time, nor repeal of the Neutrality Act which forbids American merchant ships to enter war zones.

Isolationists and anti-interventionists who had been waiting to rally their followers against any war move, found themselves deprived of slogans.

Interventionists expressed disappointment over the absence of stronger measures, such as convoys, occupation of strategic points including Dakar, or full war.

Between these two extremes, the Nation unquestionably is awakening to the basic facts. By moderation coupled with the essentials of decisive forward motion, the Fireside Chat evidently was designed to bring Americans closer together on a course that few now deny must be pursued to the end.

The only unsettled questions are questions of procedure, of means, and of timing.

By a proclamation that is legally binding, the United States since May 27 has been in a state of "unlimited emergency." This means war footing, short of a declaration of war. The President can now issue implementing proclamations for specific purposes, including the commandeering of labor and industry, the suppression of any action deemed harmful to national defense, or the control of press, radio, assembly and speech.

At week's end, none of these special powers had been invoked.

Far-Ranging Patrols

At his press conference following the Fireside Chat, Mr. Roosevelt assumed more moderation, rather than less. Criticism sprang up in some quarters to the effect that he was confusing the country and failing to take essential actions of a decisive nature.

Specifically he denied that convoys are planned now, and said he saw no necessity for repealing the Neutrality Act. "Freedom of the seas" as stressed in his speech is thus not carried to the point of sending American-flag merchant ships into war zones.

Some of his critics overlooked the Lend-Lease measure whereby American ships, either naval or mercantile, can be transferred to British registry. Mr. Roosevelt apparently relies on this kind of practical action, avoiding the political storms that would arise in Congress over convoys or changes in the Neutrality Act.

Another powerful instrument, that must of necessity remain secret, is the American naval patrol. Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that it is being strengthened steadily in the Atlantic. It is known to co-operate with the British Navy in locating Axis ships. The President refused to comment on any other ways the patrol might aid Britain.

On the Labor Front

Short of naval and military action in the struggle against Naziism, America's weight, to be decisive, must hold and advance the industrial front.

Strikes in defense industries drew pointed comment in the President's speech. He reminded both labor and capital that their future freedom as a whole might be lost while they squabbled over a few pennies an hour. Under the unlimited emergency the President can, by additional proclamation, compel industry to produce without interruption. He prefers first to try persuasion.

The A. F. of L. responded quickly. Orders went out to striking machinists in the San Francisco Bay area to "call it off immediately and return to work" in shipyards. Ships dominate the defense scene, for without them American aid cannot reach Britain. The President disclosed that sinkings exceed Britain's building capacity three-to-one, and exceed the present combined British-American capacity two-to-one.

Full work has not been resumed. In shipyards alone some $600,000,000 of defense work has been stalled. The labor front forms the best measuring stick of how "unlimited" the emergency is in action—as contrasted with words.

Light on War Aims

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden broke Britain's long silence regarding war aims after President Roosevelt had said:

"We will accept only a world consecrated to freedom of speech and expression—freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—freedom from want—and freedom from terrorism."

Mr. Eden gave the British counterpart:

"Only our victory can restore both to Europe and to the world that freedom which is our heritage for centuries of Christian civilization and that security which alone can make possible the betterment of man's lot upon earth."

Against these aims, Mr. Eden added, the Nazis offer "absolutely nothing."

Mr. Roosevelt held out a hand to the conquered peoples, promising them freedom. He also relies on their internal resistance as a mighty disruptive force when the Nazi tyranny begins to crack.

So the democracies, gifted with the most persuasive universal ideals ever known among men, made a faint start toward dramatizing their cause. Naziism, lacking universal ideals, has so far deceived many by its propaganda about a "new world order." While this order is known to be based on literal slavery for millions of non-Germans, the advocates of freedom have failed to meet its ideological offensive with a more powerful and attractive alternative.

This week records a start toward stated war aims, but does not yet fire the hearts and imaginations of all those who still are free. Somehow even the excellent Roosevelt and Eden speeches did not recapture in modern phrase the all-out devotion of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty, or give me death." Even that slogan falls short today. Freemen await a unifying call to expose and silence the specious promises of Naziism.

No Draft in Ulster

Although Northern Ireland objects to being exempted from British conscription, the proposal to include Ulster met with prompt verbal brickbats in Eire. Prime Minister Eamon de Valera denounced conscription, although it would not apply in Eire, as a "grievous attack" on a "fundamental human right."

London dropped the proposal rather than take on the Irish.

Aerial invasion of Crete caused many to look with increasing apprehension on neutral Eire, almost undefended, by choice. Crete fell because adequate measures had not been taken to defend it. Eire differs from Crete in that powerful British air forces are based nearby, but the new technique of parachute invasion at night makes of Eire a potential gash in England's side.

Three bombs fell in Dublin from unidentified planes. There were 30 fatalities and more than 100 injuries.

Yugoslavs Protest

Croatia, separated from the former Yugoslavia as a hereditary monarchy under Italian protection, is not recognized in this vassal status by Yugoslavia's Government-in-Exile. At Washington Constantine Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister, delivered a formal note of protest, putting on record that King Peter II is still recognized as the only legitimate sovereign.

In view of Nazi efforts to win France, the Croatian move is seen as a diplomatic crumb tossed to Mussolini, who is under pressure from Berlin to drop his demands on France. These include Nice, Corsica, and Tunisia.

Vitamins Aren't Fun

Things are serious enough without taking all the fun out of eating, according to Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator. He appealed at Washington to the National Nutrition Conference, stronghold of all vitamins discovered and undiscovered, not to take away all "gastronomic gusto" by giving a fellow the "uncomfortable feeling that he is eating exactly what he ought to."

Keep Oil and Gasoline Flowing, Is Job President Gives Ickes

HYDE PARK, N. Y., May 31 (AP)—The appointment of Secretary Harold L. Ickes to the job of keeping gasoline and oil flowing in adequate supply for civilian and defense needs was announced today by the temporary White House.

Mr. Ickes, who has been Federal Oil Administrator for years, received the new title of "petroleum co-ordinator for national defense." President Roosevelt, in a letter dated Wednesday and announced today, instructed the Interior Secretary to make "specific recommendations" for "action which is necessary or desirable."

As problems for immediate action the President listed:

. Development, production and utilization of reserves of crude oils and natural gas that are of "strategic importance both in quality and location.

2. Elimination or reduction of cross hauling of oil products, expansion of transportation facilities, and more efficient use of existing transportation and storage facilities.

3. Balancing of refining operations to obtain: maximum yields of specific products, most economical use of raw materials, and efficient production and distribution.

4. Elimination of the drilling of unnecessary wells in broken fields and of "other unnecessary activities and equipment."

Secretary Ickes' recommendations are to be submitted to Federal agencies—particularly the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, to State officials, and to "any appropriate industry or part thereof."

The appointment gave extra, if belated, weight to Mr. Ickes' press conference prediction Thursday that civilians might have to give up Sunday drives and return to "gasoline-less Sundays" of world war days. He said transportation difficulties were impeding deliveries of oil to the East.

Whether his words foreshadowed a "specific recommendation" could not be determined. Lacking an opinion from legal experts, White House officials preferred not to discuss whether Mr. Ickes had power to enforce any recommendations he might make.

References in the President's letter to "reasonable prices" and the Federal price control office focused additional attention also on an assertion by Leon Henderson, government price administrator, that recent gasoline price increases were under investigation with a view to erecting a possible ceiling.

"An essential requirement of the defense program," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, is the development and utilization, with maximum efficiency, of the nation's petroleum resources and of present and future facilities for "making petroleum products available, adequately and continuously, in the proper forms, at the proper places, and at reasonable prices to meet military and civilian needs."

Without enumerating them, the President said "recent significant developments" indicated a need of co-ordinating existing federal authority over oil and gas and insuring that the supply is accommodated to the needs of the nation and the defense program.

New York's Waterfront

The port of New York has 650 miles of waterfront.

Closer U. S.-Canada Bonds Even After War Forecast

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—The genuine interest in the United States toward closer war and post-war relations with Canada was manifested in two directions in the capital yesterday.

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York issued a statement declaring it was evident that "the United States and Canada are forging new bonds of unity and economic accord from which will flow increased mutual advantages" and commended "this trend."

The leading isolationist members of Congress, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, joined in praising the joint Canadian-American defense efforts and announced that they would favor the United States supporting, by war if necessary, Canada's independence.

"What interests me in the present situation," Senator Mead said, "is the strongly suggested possibility of much closer permanent ties between our countries."

No Political Union

The Senator took this position as a representative of the border state of New York and as a personal neighbor, his home having long been in Buffalo, N. Y. He emphasized that there was no suggestion of political union in the thought of the American people or American officials. But present negotiations, he believed, are going to lead beyond the horizon of common preparations for war to common efforts after the war.

Senator Mead gives the first important evidence of active Congressional support to more far-reaching measures of collaboration between the two countries and he specifically urges the complete elimination of tariff barriers. His statement is significant since his view has the endorsement of influential advisers of the President.

"The conversations of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King have been widely and favorably reported," Senator Mead pointed out. "While the immediate reasons for their collaboration are based on the urgency of hemispheric defense and on the demand for more effective aid to the embattled democracies abroad, it is evident that a more far-reaching amity is in prospect.

Good Neighbors

"The United States and Canada have always lived in neighborly friendship. I believe the relationship has been closer and more mutually profitable than any other example of contiguous nations in the world. Our borders have never been fortified; our economic, social, industrial and cultural aims have never been in serious conflict; our populations have intermingled in utmost cordiality. It is perfectly natural today, when we are confronted with common dangers and common tasks, that we should take up the cudgels of defense together.

"There is strong intimation of other steps, however, which, in my opinion, would be timely and practical.

"For example, postwar steps might well be taken to provide a closer collaboration between United States and Canadian monetary policies which would aid in stabilizing the values of the Canadian and American dollars; to provide for the helpful participation of this country in highway, public works, and similar Canadian reconstruction; to provide for a scaling down of tariff barriers so that we might enjoy, for instance, trade advantages similar to those enjoyed in Canada by other countries of the British Empire; and to provide joint measures of co-operation which would encourage an increased interchange of travel, trade, and commerce in order that the purchasing powers of the two Nations could be sustained through periods of possible economic difficulty in the future.

Economic Welfare

"Canada is one of our best customers and we are, of course, more than casually concerned over her economic welfare. Our country today is Canada's life-line and we are glad and eager to meet her pressing needs. Out of these interwoven interests may well come a more firmly cemented relationship which will rebound to the economic advantage of both countries.

"When this crisis is a matter of history, I hope the leaders and Legislatures of both countries can get together and smash once and for all the trivial but annoying tariff walls that exist and work out a lasting co-operation which will be an example for neighboring nations throughout the world to emulate. We are proud of the traditional friendship we have always enjoyed.

"We are now in a position to weld a permanent international solidarity which will leave the Canadian-American border little more than the mark of a political subdivision. There is little need for it to be more than that and there are powerful arguments to support it being just that and nothing more."

Illustrative of the United support which prevails in the United States for the defense of Canadian integrity is the symposium which appears in the United States News this week. Not only do the leading noninterventionist Senators advocate the defense of Canada, if attacked, but in a random canvass of opinion no voice whatsover is raised against such a course.

Senators Vandenberg, Wheeler, and Nye all give an unqualified affirmative as do such other prominent and divergently minded Americans as Felix Morley, President of Haverford College, William Allen White, A. Lawrence Lowell, former President of Harvard, Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, who voted against the lend-lease bill, and others.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Issued a proclamation of an unlimited national emergency, which he announced in a Nation-wide radio speech reasserting freedom of the seas and declaring that the United States must be ready to resist hostile encirclement of the Western Hemisphere.

Requested Congress for appropriation of $3,319,000,000 for more airplanes for Army and Navy.

Ordered a second draft registration on July 1 for men who have reached their 21st birthday by that time.

Signed into law the following:

A bill authorizing construction of 58 new auxiliary naval ships, to cost about $300,000,000.

A deficiency appropriation of $174,409,630, of which $150,000,000 was for new defense housing.

The War Department civil functions supply bill carrying $228,601,828.

A bill providing for mandatory loans on major farm products up to 85 per cent of parity.

Asked Congress for an additional $40,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Senate: In recess several days.

Approved bill authorizing $20,000,000 appropriation for United States part in completing Inter-American highway.

Defense investigation committee continued hearings.

House: Passed the bill extending the President's monetary powers for two years.

Approved the conference report on the foreign ship acquisition bill.

Passed bill broadening R. F. C. powers.

Ways and Means Committee concluded hearings on tax bill.

Dies Committee continued hearings on subversive activities in this country.

Departments: OPM—Summed up results of first year of defense which show that airplane deliveries have increased 400 per cent in that period and $15,200,000,000 worth of orders placed, with 1,642,000 men under arms.

Maritime Commission — Announced award of contracts for construction of 123 cargo vessels.

Treasury—Comptroller of the Currency announced that national banks lent $10,427,466,000 in April, the highest monthly total in 10 years.

Agriculture — Estimated the 1940 gross incomes of farmers at $10,852,000,000, the highest since 1937.

Nitrogen Consent Decree Announced

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—The Justice Department announced May 29 that a consent decree had been filed in Federal Court in New York which was intended to end alleged restraints in the production and sale of fertilizer nitrogen and to require "far-reaching changes in the marketing of agricultural nitrogen."

The decree, a civil action, was aimed at what the Department said was an international cartel organized in 1938 "which allocates pools and divides the sale and distribution of fertilizer nitrogen in the markets of the world."

Corporate participants in the decree were listed as the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, the Barrett Company, Semet-Solvay Company, the Solvay Process Company and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Sixteen individual officers of the corporation also were made parties to the decree.

Canadian War Pilots Train On Quiet Lake Erie Shore

LONDON, Ontario, May 31 (AP)—Far from the tumult of battle in Europe and Africa the work of building up British Empire air power goes on, and nowhere more energetically than at the Royal Canadian Air Force bombing and gunnery school near Fingal, south of here on the shore of Lake Erie.

The Fingal school is only one of a hundred establishments—scattered over Canada between the two oceans—which go to make up the training network of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, source of a steady stream of pilots, observers and air-gunners for the war overseas.

All day long machine guns chatter and bombs crash as battle planes and bombers carry student gunners and observers back and forth across the target area over the lake; the gunners pouring lead at long white "socks" towed by target planes, the observers (who in the RCAF are also navigators and bombers) manipulating their bombsights for hits on floating targets.

Activity on Ground

But only half of this training is in the air. Down on the ground the buildings of this station are humming with activity, too. Merely keeping track of what goes on among the flying and floating targets is a complicated job; for scores have to be kept of each individual student's performance.

If there were plenty of time, and students took the air in leisurely fashion, this scorekeeping would be just a routine job. But the school is working under pressure. Everything is organized to keep as many students in the air as possible so long as the daylight lasts.

That means a steady stream of zebra-striped target planes (the zebra stripes being a warning to other craft which might otherwise foul the long cable between plane and target); it means a steady parade of bombing planes carrying students over the floating targets on the lake; it means a steady parade of battle planes carrying student machine-gunners up for their turn at the flying targets.

Each battle plane carries two student gunners and both of them fire at the same target. And so, to keep the record straight, one uses plain ammunition while the other fires bullets tipped with red paint. As each pair of students signs off, the target-towing plane releases the white sock at which they have been firing and unfurls another sock for the next crew of gunners.

Bomb Hits Charted

Meanwhile, other crews are spoting the white puffs of exploding bombs near the floating targets and telephoning the scoring room, where the exact position of each explosion is plotted on the student's score card.

Perhaps the most novel part of the training machine is the "spotlight trainer," so-called because it is a beam of light instead of a bullet which hits the target at which a student gunner is aiming.

In effect, it is something like lying in a chair and shooting at a fly with a .22 rifle while the fly zooms between floor and ceiling and the chair turns itself upside down and inside out.

Also complicated is the bombing-teacher; but here the student can at least lie flat on his face and stay there. On a screen below him, in a darkened room, a landscape is projected and begins moving slowly past. Near by sits a pilot, operating controls as in a plane. He follows the instructions of the bombardier, banking, turning, diving, climbing, until the student bombardier thinks he has his target lined up through his bombsight and lets go with a stick of "bombs."

Physical Training Post for Miller

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29 (AP)—Lieut. Earl R. Miller, personnel director of the State Correction Department, succeeds Lieut. Commander Gene Tunney as Director of Physical Training at the United States Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., it was announced today.

Commander Tunney has become Director of Physical Training for all naval posts. Mr. Miller, a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserves, was President Roosevelt's bodyguard when he was Governor of New York and during the World War assisted the late Walter Camp in directing physical training for the Third Naval District.

Youths Sail Canoes 1,800 Miles From Bar Harbor, Maine, to Florida

MIAMI, Fla.—Having paddled their own canoes all the way from the coast of Maine, part of the way in the open Atlantic, two youths drifted into Biscayne Bay and declared Florida waters a heaven for canoeists.

Nat Gebhard and A. J. Henke left Bar Harbor, Maine, Sept. 30 after having trucked their canoes there from Boston, where they had been employed in the Watertown Arsenal. They had saved money and decided to make the trip that had long been their plan.

They sailed in the open ocean from Bar Harbor to Cape Cod, Massachusetts, on the first leg of the voyage that brought them to Miami. They told of thrilling adventures when they were caught in changing tides and winds around Point Judith and Cape Hatteras in their light 16-foot shells with 33-inch beam.

They made no attempt at speed, 30 miles a day being good sailing, but 78 miles was their best run. Of the approximately 1,800-mile trip, 450 miles was in the open ocean. They ate and slept aboard, and when they cooked, they said they lashed the two canoes together and one sailed while the other prepared food on a two-burner stove.

Gasoline Production

About 26,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline were produced in 1940.

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Lindbergh Says Roosevelt Seeks Domination

PHILADELPHIA, May 31 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh contends it is President Roosevelt himself who advocates world domination and declares:

"If we attempt to follow a policy such as the President suggests, we will start a war between the hemispheres that may last for generations."

An estimated 15,000 packed the Arena and overflowed into the street for an America First Committee rally against war May 29 and thousands cheered the flier's assertion that:

"This country is not going into a foreign war. There is no question of our unity—it is the will of a majority of our people. We will stay out of war."

Mr. Lindbergh drew shouts of "no" from the heavily policed crowd with statements that interventionists "have told us that we might even have to convoy ships." There were prolonged boos on two occasions he referred to President Roosevelt's fireside chat.

"Philosophy of Failure"

"The philosophy of the interventionists is a philosophy of failure," stated the speaker. "Our own President says that the safety of America lies in controlling the Cape Verde Islands off the coast of Africa. Even Hitler never made a statement like that.

"Mr. Roosevelt claims that Hitler desires to dominate the world. But it is Mr. Roosevelt himself who advocates world domination when he says that it is our business to control the wars of Europe and Asia, and that we in America must dominate islands lying off the African coast."

Continuing his attack on interventionists, Mr. Lindbergh asserted: "They say that the only way we can defend democracy is by adopting the policies of a totalitarian state ourselves. They tell us it is undemocratic for us to question the type of leadership that has taken to defeat every Nation in the world that followed it."

New Leadership Urged

"Their policies have failed, and their promises have been worthless. They have a record of utter failure behind them—Poland, Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Greece. Yet now they demand that we too enter the greatest conflict in history, unprepared. I ask you, is our Nation to follow them further? Is it now time for us to turn to new policies and to a new leadership?"

Mr. Lindbergh offered the America First Committee as "leadership of a different type," urged his hearers to join the movement and declared "we can establish a better world here, better conditions for the average man, and a better way of life, than Europe has ever seen."

"We are not the blind followers of a totalitarian regime," continued the flier. "We demand the *truth* from our leaders. We demand that they tell us where they are leading us. We demand that they stop all this vagueness and confusion, and tell us, as free men, what their intentions are about this war."

Lindbergh's Speech

Excerpts from Mr. Lindbergh's address follow:

Before this war began, there were three great and powerful Nations who lived under what we call the democratic system of government. The United States, France, and England were the leading democracies of the world. But in each of these Nations a group of people arose who advocated intervention in a foreign war without adequate preparation. In each case, these interventionists claimed that the safety of their own country necessitated going to war to defend some other country. In each case, they refused to consider the military realities involved. They shouted that it was more important to act than to plan; more important to fight than to prepare. Today, only one of these three democracies survives intact, and it is the only one that has not followed its interventionists to war.

As you know, I have come here tonight to oppose our intervention in this war; to argue against the interventionists. I know of no more effective argument than to recall the record and the methods of the interventionists themselves—first in France and England, and then in the United States. If we, a free and democratic people, can study this record and still permit our Government to take us into war, then I believe we deserve the consequences that will follow.

It would be interesting to trace the personal records of the interventionists through the years preceding this war. I would like to know, for instance, what they were doing while Germany was rearming, and while the Siegfried Line was being built. I would like to know where they were when I was advocating a stronger air force for America and England. In those days, when there was still time to have prevented this war, the people who shout so loudly now were hard to find. I could find very few people interested in military aviation when the German Air Force was being built. But now there are thousands of experts on trans-Atlantic bombing. I suspect that some of our interventionists did not believe in war five years ago. I understand that some of them even opposed an increase in our military forces.

The Case of Poland

You will recall that the interventionists of England and France persuaded their countries to intervene in a war between Germany and Poland. They first encouraged Poland to fight, and then they shouted that England and France must defend Poland in order to defend themselves. It was obvious, even at that time, that the French and English forces could do nothing to assist Poland, for the Siegfried Line and the German Army and Air Force lay between.

But, as I have said, reality has never seriously affected the interventionists of any country. The moral effect alone, of declaring war on Hitler, they said, would be enough to bring victory. Tanks and airplanes and fortifications were incidental matters. They used the same arguments, the same tactics, the same propaganda in Europe in 1939 that they are using in America today. The interventionists had their way. Unfortunately, moral effect is not enough against steel and guns. Thousands of brave men died, and Poland fell—half to Germany and half to Russia.

After that, there was still the possibility of a negotiated peace in Europe, but not as far as the interventionists were concerned. And by that time our interventionists in America were shouting as loudly for the war to continue as were their brethren in Europe. So the blockade was tightened, and the winter slowly passed. Meanwhile, Russia invaded Finland and the sinking of British shipping began.

Help for Allies

During the winter of 1939 and 1940 we were told that Hitler had been stopped, that the tide of battle had turned, and that the Allies were winning the war. But, by that time, it was necessary to have still more assistance from America—some of the airplanes that had been ordered by our Army, and some of the munitions that we in this country would never need. The surest way for America to keep out of war, the interventionists kept telling us, was to send our arms to the Allies.

While the Allies were tightening their blockade and flooding America with propaganda, Germany attacked through Holland and Belgium. The British Army evacuated the Continent, and France fell.

At that time, many of us who did not want to see England defeated advocated a negotiated peace in Europe. We realized how futile it was to carry on a war for which no nation but Germany had prepared. But the interventionists were still in control. Their personal reputations were at stake. Germany had over-extended herself, they shouted; famine and disease would spread through Europe and the conquered peoples would revolt; Russia would turn against Germany; the British Navy would win in the end. But of course it would now be necessary for America to take a more active part in the war—we must send destroyers from our Navy; guns and planes from our Army and our Air Force. They attempted to stampede our people through hysteria and fear. If England fell our turn would be next, they cried; our nation of 130,000,000 people would be invaded like Luxemburg, Holland, and Belgium.

Air Invasion

Our own President spoke of an air invasion from the Arctic wastes of Greenland, and of bombing planes over our cities of the Middle West—bombing planes with speeds far exceeding any yet attained, even on the drawing boards of our greatest engineers.

During the winter of 1940 and 1941 the interventionists again told us that England was winning. The interventionists point to the Italian reverses in Albania, Libya, and Abyssinia as proof that Germany was losing the war. But it was necessary for us in America to give still more assistance, they said. We must supply all the arms they needed. We must make our country into "an arsenal for democracy," so that we could save the British Empire from defeat.

Then came the Yugoslavian episode. The interventionists hailed it with enthusiasm. It was the turning point in the war, they claimed. They told the people of Yugoslavia to fight, and they promised that the resources of America and England would carry them to victory. The Yugoslavians believed, and fought and died. Then came the fiasco of Greece, and now it is Crete. Always the same story—one defeat after another since this war began. And always the demand for more assistance from America. First they said, "Sell us the arms and we will win." Then it was "Lend us the arms and we will win." Now it is "Bring us the arms and we will win." Tomorrow it will be "Fight our war for us and we will win."

I tell you it is time for our people to ask where we are going, to consider where our course will end. We are not the blind followers of a totalitarian regime. We are the citizens of a free country, a country governed by the people and for the people. We demand the truth from our leaders. We demand that they tell us where they are leading us. We demand that they stop all this vagueness and confusion, and tell us, as free men should be told, what their intentions are about this war. We demand a philosophy and a policy that will lead to strength and success; not to confusion and failure as in the past.

Stand of Interventionists

The philosophy of the interventionists is a philosophy of failure. Nothing shows that more clearly than a study of their record in this war. They cannot point to the achievement of a single important success, either in America or Europe. And what are they telling us today? Our own President says that the safety of America lies in controlling the Cape Verde Islands off the coast of Africa. Even Hitler never made a statement like that.

Suppose the Germans said that the safety of Europe lay in controlling the Fernando Noroha Islands off the coast of South America. Obviously, this country would go to war. If we take the attitude that we must control the islands of the Eastern Hemisphere, Europe has just as much reason to demand control of the islands of the Western Hemisphere. If we say that our frontier lies on the Rhine, they can say that theirs lies on the Mississippi.

If we attempt to follow a policy such as the President suggests, we will start a war between the hemispheres that may last for generations. Such a policy means that one of the hemispheres must dominate the other before it can be satisfied or successful. Mr. Roosevelt claims that Hitler desires to dominate the world. But it is Mr. Roosevelt himself who advocates world domination when he says that it is our business to control the wars of Europe and Asia, and that we in America must dominate islands lying off the African Coast.

I have always been in favor of controlling the islands of our own hemisphere. It is less than two years ago that Administration supporters called me an imperialist for advocating such a policy. But islands lying off the coast of Africa do not belong to this hemisphere, and if we try to control them, we will throw the world into complete chaos by our attempt.

"Short of War"

The interventionists have forgotten their promises that all the steps they asked us to take were to be short of war. They now say that the only way for us to defend America is to cross the Atlantic Ocean and fight Europe; to cross the Pacific Ocean and fight Japan; to fight possibly Russia, Italy, France, and Spain as well. They say that the only way we can defend democracy is by adopting the policies of a totalitarian state ourselves. They tell us it is undemocratic for us to question the type of leadership that has taken to defeat every Nation in the world that followed it. They shout to us, as they shouted at England and France; they say: Never mind realities, the moral effect will make up for our lack of preparation. Their prophecies have been false, their policies have failed, and their promises have been worthless. They have a record of utter failure behind them—Poland, Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Greece. Yet now they demand that we too enter the greatest conflict in history, unprepared. I ask you, is our Nation to follow them further? Is it not time for us to turn to new policies and to a new leadership?

The America First Committee stands for leadership of a different type. We have constantly opposed the interventionist philosophy. We believe that the security of our country lies in the strength and character of our people, and not in fighting foreign wars.

The America First Committee stands for an impregnable defense, a fully informed, free and self-reliant Nation, and a destiny for America that is independent of these everlasting wars in Europe.

We also stand, in this crisis, for certain deep principles of American thought and life. We believe in the right of free speech. Every citizen has the right to state his honest opinion. Speech and thought are not yet suppressed in this country. We believe in the right of the vote—that every citizen should have the right and the opportunity to vote on the policy of his Government; especially on a policy which involves his laying down his life in war. We do not feel our citizens were given this opportunity at the last election. The issue of peace and war was not honestly presented to us at that time. And now, in this hour of decision, we stand for the right of a free people to make the choice of war or peace.

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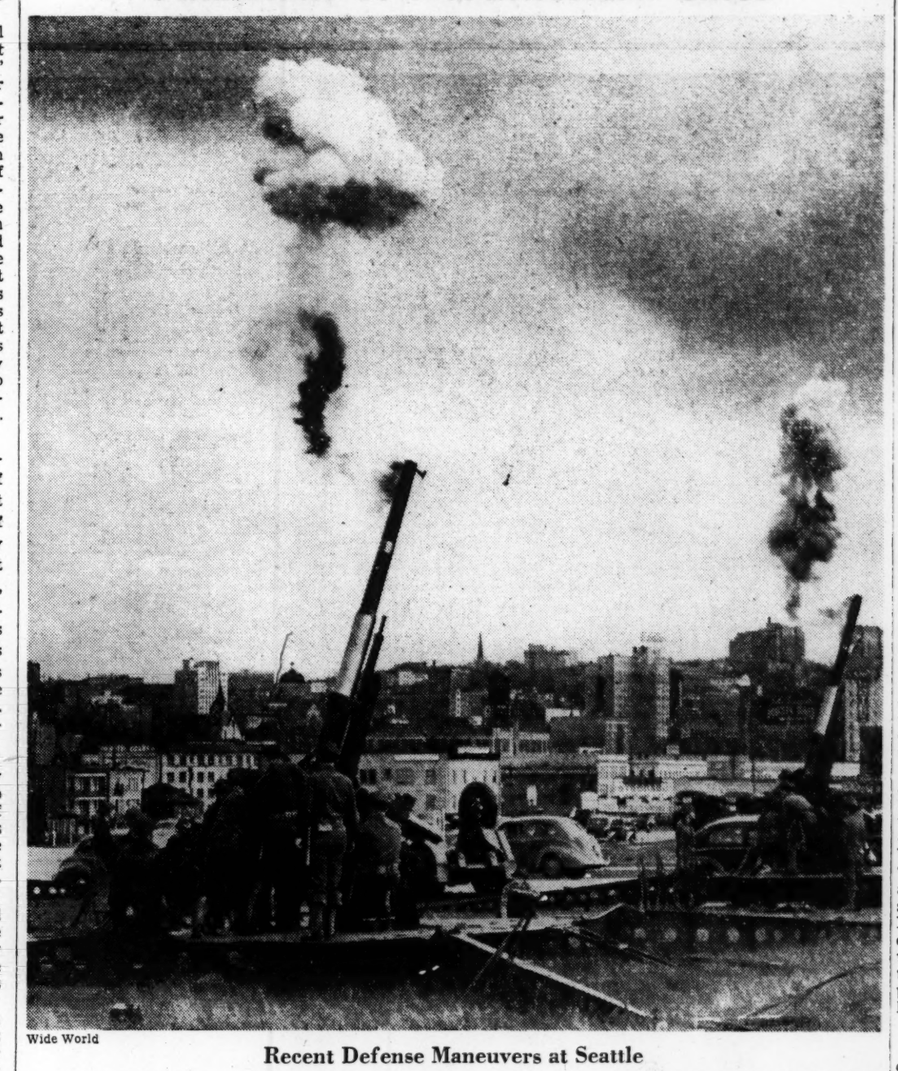

Wide World

Recent Defense Maneuvers at Seattle

Guns of the 205th Coast Artillery, Battery D. Antiaircraft, of the Washington National Guard, shown in action. Planes flew overhead "strafing" the gun crews in imitation of what happens in real war. The Seattle skyline is in the background.

Wheeler on Peace

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana referred to Adolf Hitler May 30 as "the little paperhanger from Berlin" and asserted he had found "very few people in this country who have any use for him."

Addressing a rally, sponsored by the National Anti-War Congress, Senator Wheeler said he had contacted many persons in his peace campaign drive through the Midwest and East and had decided that "most people in the United States are not pro-Nazi, pro-Communist, pro-Fascist or pro-anything else—except just pro-American."

"Who is it that wants to get into this war?" he demanded. "Is it the working people? The farmers? The little people?" The audience shouted "no" to each and Senator Wheeler added, "It's the Morgans and Rockefellers and that group in the city of New York—the President is playing their game."

He contended President Roosevelt, in his radiocast earlier this week, had failed to give the nation "cold, hard facts" and, instead, had attempted to "appeal to your emotions."

U. S. Lacks Antiaircraft Guns; Navy Well Ahead of Schedule

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—The United States Army and Navy are seriously handicapped today by an acute shortage of antiaircraft guns, and there is little possibility of remedying the defect for many months to come, defense officials admit.

This lack of equipment with which to protect the Nation's ships and outposts against aircraft is the most serious defense deficiency facing the country and would cause major concern in the event of hostilities in the Atlantic or Pacific, these officials declare.

The urgency of the antiaircraft problem, despite the War Department's refusal to discuss either the number of antiaircraft guns on hand or the rate of production, is readily discernible in the recent decision of the Office of Production Management to hold back production of much-needed medium tanks in order to divert more machine tools to the production of antiaircraft guns.

Defense officials credit this poor showing in antiaircraft production to at least four reasons.

New Types Now Needed

1. The United States was caught last summer with virtually no armament industry.

2. The range, speed and altitude of the latest planes have made necessary a new, more complicated and far costlier type of antiaircraft gun.

3. Priorities in material, attention, and skilled labor have been given to aircraft and naval vessels as representing the most crucial need.

4. In the question of ordnance production, the Defense Commission has been forced to give priorities to cannon and machine guns needed for naval vessels and for aircraft.

Destroyer Output Ahead

At the same time, considerable satisfaction is being drawn from the fact that the Navy's destroyer construction program is well ahead of schedule and from the belief that this program will be stepped up considerably in the coming months.

During the first four months of this year the Navy launched a total of nine destroyers, or approximately one every two weeks. A careful check by Navy Department officials shows that in no single case is there a serious delay in the construction of destroyers and that in the majority of cases the program is considerably ahead of schedule.

Although destroyers are being produced at a proportionately faster rate than any other type of naval craft, witht he possible exception of submarines, the entire naval program is described as exceeding las tyear's expectations. At the present time, new combatant vessels are being added to the Fleet at the rate of one every eight days.

Nevertheless, there is recognition at the Navy Department that, in the event of the United States entering the war, work in the Navy's own shipyards as well as those privately owned could be accelerated.

Some Slack Evident

"Although many shipbuilding yards are now working on a seven-day shift, there is undoubtedly a certain amount of slack which could be taken up if wartime condition were to prevail," a spokesman declared. "Today a certain amount of time if used up in machine maintenance, while some departments are handicapped either by a lack of raw materials or because other departments are engaged in slower operations. These handicaps are being overcome."

A detailed account of the naval construction program showed that of the 27 destroyers under construction several months ago, 15 were ahead of schedule, nine were on schedule and only three were behind schedule. Of the three behind schedule, one was one month behind, while the other two were behind by three days and four days, respectively. On the other hand, some of the destroyers were ahead of schedule by as much as four and five months.

Whatever optimism may be felt, however, over the ship construction program disappears when defense officials turn to the subject an antiaircraft production.

Assembled at Arsenals

A survey of production facilities shows that today no single plant is turning out complete antiaircraft guns, that the carriages are being turned out here, the barrels there, and the firing mechanism in still another place. These pieces must then be brought together and assembled at a central plant, generally an Army arsenal.

At the present time, antiaircraft guns are being produced almost exclusively for the vessels of the United States fleet, almost every one of which is said to be seriously deficient in this type of equipment as measured against the lessons taught in the European war.

This concentration upon production for the Fleet will make it virtually impossible to provide enough guns to give then a minimum of protection to the country's major industrial areas for many months to come. Although such defense outposts as Hawaii and the Canal Zone are said to be somewhat better equipped, they are described as having far less guns than their importance warrants.

U. S. Stand Backed By Civilian Fliers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Private fliers of Latin-American countries are already organized to stand by the United States in any emergency, was the word brought by Gen. Frank R. cCoy, organizer of the Inter-American Escadrille and President of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, upon his arrival in Miami from Peru. The General returned by Pan American stratoclipper after three months in the West Indies and South America where he was promoting flying organization.

In every country he and his companions visited, General McCoy said they were received enthusiastically. They found that in almost every country private fliers already were organized and sympathetic towards efforts to form the Inter-American Escadrille.

Some of the aims of the Escadrille are to achieve better facilities throughout the Western Hemisphere for civilian fliers, such as improved landing fields, communications systems and other equipment, and to draw all countries together in the plan for hemisphere solidarity, General McCoy explained.

Havana Adopts D. S. T.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 31—Effective Sunday, June 1, this city will go on Daylight Saving Time. Since Cuba falls within the Eastern Time Zone, Havana time will now be the same as Eastern Daylight Saving Time in the United States, according to Western Union Telegraph Co.

President Rests at Hyde Park Home After Working on His Public Papers

HYDE PARK, N. Y., May 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt found a holiday escape from world and White House problems at his country home yesterday, after working diligently on the way up from Washington on explanatory notes for four more volumes of his public papers.

The President expected to remain here until the night of June 2 in restful seclusion, and then return to the Capital.

In his private railway car en route from Washington, Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York State Supreme Court checked over notes for the volumes of public papers covering the second Roosevelt term. They will be published in October.

Judge Rosenman, who also collaborated with the President on the first five volumes, said it was planned to issue four volumes covering the third term later on.

"What about the fourth term?" a reporter asked.

"All we are planning on is 13 volumes—five, four and four," the judge replied with a grin.

He said the volumes coming out in October would contain speeches, important documents, executive orders, letters and excerpts from transcripts of press conferences. But the documentary record of exchanges between the President and European leaders will not be presented in full.

Only material already published will be used, and confidential exchanges will remain confidential, Judge Rosenman said.

The volumes should be interesting, he said, because they will cover the fight to reorganize the Supreme Court in 1937, the 1938 "purge," the history of neutrality legislation in 1939, and the defense program in 1939 and 1940.

The second set of books will be handled by a different publishing house (Macmillan), Judge Rosenman said, but the same format and design will be used as for the first set.

Much of the work for the new volumes has been accomplished here at Hyde Park. Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Rosenman also have worked on them in Washington at night and on week ends.

The President in Contrast: Grins in 1940—Grim in 1941

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—It was the same shirt-sleeved President sitting behind the big flat desk in the west wing of the White House yesterday talking to newspapermen, who called reporters back to his private car at the end of the special train in the midst of last year's Presidential election and told them that he had swapped 50 destroyers for British sea and air bases in the New World.

It was the same President—and yet it was not the same. A great deal has happened to the world, and to that big, broad-shouldered man, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in that interval between the trip beside the Kanawha River in West Virginia and yesterday's press conference, in the hot room, with 200 newspapermen crammed against each other and the robins snatching drinks at lawn sprinklers outside.

Both the announcement of the destroyer trade, and President Roosevelt's press conference May 28 were alike in this, that they dealt with actions taken by the President without consulting Congress, directly, or the public. It was Mr. Roosevelt acting in his own constitutional right, as head of the State, and Commander-in-Chief. But there were two other details of the two circumstances that were different.

Mr. Roosevelt was merry and amused over the destroyer deal. It was part of his love of a joke that he told the astonished reporters the news on a bounding West Virginia train when the next "throw-off" news spot was 50 miles ahead and they were hopelessly separated from their home offices. He enjoyed the surprise and he doubtless thought of its effect on the then current presidential election. Mr. Roosevelt was acting then partly as President and partly as Democratic candidate.

Different Now

This time Mr. Roosevelt seemed different. He was all President and sometimes being President is no easy job. These have not been restful months with Nazis tightening their grip round Britain's throat and signs of dissension and indecision at home.

The White House has seen many sleepless nights in its storied past, that only later historians learn about, if they ever guess. The grin that came irrepressibly to Mr. Roosevelt's face in the early days of the New Deal does not come so readily now. Mr. Roosevelt's face shows some of the strain that he has been going through in recent days. No one who understands Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge of history and world events can doubt that he fully appreciates the vital significance of the step he has taken, even though the 43-minute radio fireside chat was clothed purposely here and there with ambiguities, and words that carried meanings without express details. It is a different, more mature though no less optimistic man in the White House now.

That was a hard speech to write. That was one of the reasons that it took so long to deliver. A short emotional appeal, perhaps of the type that Mr. Roosevelt will give later, will be easier now that this bridge to the new position of American policy has been placed. But the bridge had to be placed first. An analysis of the speech shows the care with which it was composed, and the means taken to meet the difficulties.

Three Difficulties

There were three main difficulties.

1. Mr. Roosevelt made peace pledges and commitments in the campaign. They have been constantly republished by isolationists. They presented a source of potential embarrassment in the changed position of affairs.

2. Opposition has centered on the convoy question. Mr. Roosevelt, possibly off his guard at another press conference, fell into the chief danger of his admirably free conferences, that of too-easy expression, and explained that "convoys mean shooting and shooting means war." Mr. Roosevelt had to meet that point on convoys.

3. Most important of all, there was Congress. The subject of Congress is a matter all to itself.

As to the first two matters it might as well be said frankly that the President met them by sidestepping them, at least in the opinion of observers here. He did not meet the questions head-on. He did not provoke an endless controversy by arguing that world conditions had changed since he promised peace or by explaining that he has constantly sought to avoid war by confining war to Europe. As for convoys, he left vague the exact course he will pursue, though making it plain that he intends to see that American aid reaches Britain, by force, if necessary. Mr. Roosevelt did not argue these points out, he simply took them for granted.

The signs multiply in Washington reaction that the maneuver was successful, that the Nation follows the President in shifting the controversy to a different aspect. This does not imply either censure or praise for Mr. Roosevelt, for that verdict will have to be left to historians. It would mean, in part, threshing out the whole presidential election again, at a time when Wendell Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt are in accord on foreign policy.

For the minute all that is attempted is a realistic picture of current events as seen by observers here, and Mr. Roosevelt seems to have been able to swing the Nation behind him in his course.

Congress Follows

Finally, there is Congress. The situation there is a basic condition of the governmental ssytem. Mr. Roosevelt, it can be said almost positively, has a majority in Congress on his foreign policy. But it is a majority which, in the nature of things, follows rather than leads. If Mr. Roosevelt takes a step, Congress will ratify and approve it; if Mr. Roosevelt puts the same step up to Congress, Congress will debate it interminably and possibly destroy its effect by procrastination.

This is a cardinal point in American Government and the relationship of the Legislature to the White House. It has been true for a century and a half. Many Presidents have discovered the fact to their own surprise. Jefferson found it so when he negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, and Seward and Grant when they bought Alaska. The 50-destroyer swap of President Roosevelt with Britain could not have been achieved in months, if ever, under congressional initiative, particularly with a national election under way.

Now once more a President has defined boldly his attitude on foreign affairs, after a protracted wait in which the sentiment of the country appeared to crystalize. There is every indication in Washington that Congress will follow the President in his course, and has, in fact, welcomed it.

Prajadhipok Last Full Ruler of Siam

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—Former King Prajadhipok of Thailand (Siam), who passed on at his Surrey Estate here today, once spent $3,000,000 a year to maintain an elaborate court as the last absolute ruler of the Far East kingdom.

The King, who ruled from 1925 to 1935, had resided quietly in England with his ex-Queen Rambai-Barni since giving up his throne. The last of his kingly prerogatives were removed by the Siamese Parliament while he was abroad in 1935.

Prajadhipok was the seventh ruler of the Chakri Dynasty which became powerful in 1782. He was the second son of Sowasha Pongsi, a consort of Rama V.

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The Home Forum

The Rose of Mantes

MANTES WAS A discovery in every sense of the word. It was stumbled upon one sunny morning in spring, revisited, and considered with awe for upward of a decade before we learned that here stood one of the great architectural gems of France. I refer, of course, to the western rose window of the cathedral.

Clearly, Mantes was a town of more religious and political importance in the twelfth century than it is in the twentieth. For there was chosen the site on which to erect one of three famous edifices built almost simultaneously in France: Mantes, the Notre Dame of Paris, and the masterpiece of Chartres. Notre Dame was remodeled to improve its fenestration in partial imitation of the work at Chartres, but Mantes remains almost exactly as it was originally planned. It is the first of the true Gothic buildings.

* * *

Even more important is the fact that Mantes, with its rose window, a truly superb glory, fathered the form and purpose of the other rose windows of the succeeding years, including that of Chartres. There were rose windows, certainly, prior to that of Mantes. But at Laon, for example, of a century earlier, the scenes become a wheel of fortune, rather than a vast jewel, ornament in the highest artistic sense and usage of that era of cathedral construction.

The rose of Mantes is the earliest Gothic example of such proportions. It measures twenty-seven feet across. At Laon, at Paris, and at Mantes the rose is set where it seems most properly to have belonged, namely, within the frame of a round arch. In fact, the rose is altogether Romanesque rather than Gothic in its inception. The Gothic design sped past it to give a pointed background to the rose, and at one time at least the lines were strained to accept the rose. At Amiens, and also at Chartres, architects took the more obvious but less lovely way of setting it in square forms of masonry.

* * *

It is not, however, the lines and figures of the rose window that provide an argument for satisfaction, but, rather, the color. I once drove the forty miles from Paris to Mantes under a sullen sky which threatened rain. The fields were green as only the lush fields of France can be. They that have been tilled for centuries, mellowed, loved, and cared for, often by generations of the same family, come to show the effect of this care. Suddenly, just before I reached Mantes, the clouds broke in the west and the early setting sun shouted into the greens and the grays with an almost terrifying brilliance.

Among the most beautiful things of this earth, there is nothing with which to make a comparison—which is fortunate. And this statement can be made of the twelfth-century glass. It has never been duplicated. Even by 1200, pieces were being sought after. Henry Adams, in his book, "Mont-Saint-Michel et Chartres," writes: "The men who made it were not professionals but amateurs, who may have had some knowledge of enamelling, but who worked like jewellers, unused to glass, and with the refinement that a reliquary or a crozier required." He speaks particularly of the period of 1140-50 and of Chartres, but the glass of Mantes shares the glory of this French art.

* * *

A most interesting point also about this glass work is that blue, rather than white or another color, is the foundation from which the movement of color harmony spreads. The French authority, Viollet-le-Duc, states in part: "The first condition for an artist in glass is to know how to manage blue; the blue is the light in windows. . . ." The result was that whereas one red, a few greens or purples, might rise across the design, there would almost inevitably be many shades of blue. He adds elsewhere: "These blues are placed with a very delicate observation of the effects they should produce on other tones, and other tones on them."

The rose window, placed at the west, became the opposite ornament to the altar at the east, with its elaborate device accentuated chiefly in gold tones and even in white. The window at the west lit the whole vast frame of ceiling and column in this portion of the structure. Blue became light that, touching and flowing over the stones of red and past the ferns of green, sped down into the nave and rested in receding shadows on the stones. And, mounting upward in return, the cold spaces seemed to have found a way to reach on wings of blue the sunshine of the day beyond. Never has hope given utterance in glass to so many prayers in such small compass.

If the sun be too strong, it has been suggested that the rose window loses a measure of its grace. This I have not found, if what I saw at Mantes on that afternoon is a criterion. For never could the sun have blazed a more royal path, in the seven and more centuries since the window was raised. Mantes stands on the edge of the Ile de France, virtually on the frontier of Normandy, borrowing and keeping the final evidence of Norman art, and yet guarding Paris from the Norman hosts.

So this rose of Mantes was a jewel, a costly portal of indescribable beauty, hung between the freedom of sky and the dimmer cadences of mortal thinking.

B. A. C.

By Courtesy of the Kraushaar Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE SUPPER TABLE": *A Painting by John Koch*

A Musical Ear

OUTSIDE POETRY, and, in lesser measure, his family life, Swinburne's interests were curiously limited. He had no "small talk," and during the discussion of the common topics of the day his attention at once flagged and fell off, the glazed eye betraying that the mind was far away. For science he had no taste whatever, and his lack of musical ear was a byword among his acquaintances. I once witnessed a practical joke played upon him, which made me indignant at the time, but which now seems innocent enough, and not without interest. A lady, having taken the rest of the company into her confidence, told Swinburne that she would render on the piano a very ancient Florentine ritornello which had just been discovered. She then played "Three Blind Mice," and Swinburne was enchanted. He found that it reflected to perfection the cruel beauty of the Medicis—which perhaps it does.—From "Portraits and Sketches," by EDMUND GOSSE. (New York: Scribner.)

SUCH SIMPLE family scenes as this are among John Koch's favorite themes. He paints children with deep understanding and sincerity, revealing their unaffected charm. Here Mr. Koch combines his interest in the homely genre scene—reminiscent of Chardin's family groups—with his love for painting fruits and still-life. The latter he depicts with special skill, showing every variation of texture, both visual and tactual. The snowy linen, the glowing silverware and shining soup tureen,—these simple everyday objects are the artist's delight. Notice particularly the painting of the lush melon freshly cut, its pulp succulent and rosy. Fruits and vegetables figure largely in the painter's recent work.

This lamplit scene is one of pleasant domesticity. The picture glows with warmth, peace, and even sentiment.

Mr. Koch studied in France at the Ecole de Paris, and the French influence may be detected in much of his work, especially in his flower compositions and portraits of robust and fresh-complexioned women.

B. T.

Whom to Obey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN A PERSON has been accepted in a new position of employment, it usually follows that his first question is as to who is his employer or supervisor. And this in effect means that the employee desires to know to whom he shall look for instructions as to his duties, and to whom he may go for advice, that is, whom he is to obey. This is the condition common to industrial life. The employee, if he has the right mental attitude toward his occupation, will desire to render efficient service, to obey the rules of the organization and be an example in his habits and attitude. On the other hand, his employer or supervisor, if he is like-minded, will desire to help each laborer to become skillful and efficient. Thus right relationship obtains.

In this industrial relationship, as in all walks of life, obedience to the rules is a condition necessary to success, to the rendering of efficient service. In other words, obedience becomes the steppingstone to successful endeavor. In the case of the employer or supervisor, it is not the personality that commands obedience, but that which a person symbolizes or expresses. It is the authority vested in the person that commands obedience.

The problem of obedience plays a large part in the daily round of human lives. Mortals are constantly obeying something, some impulse, some belief, some self-imposed law, some influence which, consciously or otherwise, has commanded and secured a degree of obedience which it often seems is quite unrecognized. They have accepted as employer or governor an influence which may have led to untoward and burdensome conditions. This result is due to their having accepted and obeyed some influence for evil instead of seeking the right authority to which to render obedience.

The Apostle Paul, wise in the ways of the carnal mind and thoroughly cognizant of the divine power, set forth the situation in appealing terms. In his letter to the Christians in Rome, he asked this pertinent question (Romans 6:16): "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?" Paul well knew that mortals are constantly obeying something, evil or good, and he set forth in vivid terms the results of such obedience. If mortals obey sin, are led, controlled, influenced by sinful desires, the result is not in doubt. The end is death, that is, the destruction of false, material beliefs. On the other hand, obedience, and assuredly he meant obedience to God, to good, leads to righteousness, to that state of consciousness commonly termed the kingdom of heaven. With this choice before them, if the situation is clearly understood, it is difficult to conceive why mortals choose to continue in a sinful mental state, which inevitably leads "unto death."

Christian Science deals with the problem of obedience both clearly and effectually; and it makes perfectly plain who is to be obeyed, if one desires to demonstrate health and happiness while gaining the kingdom. On page 183 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," its author, Mary Baker Eddy, writes of God's law: "The supposed laws which result in weariness and disease are not His laws, for the legitimate and only possible action of Truth is the production of harmony. Laws of nature are laws of Spirit; but mortals commonly recognize as law that which hides the power of Spirit." And she adds: "Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength. Submission to error superinduces loss of power."

The situation could scarcely be set forth more definitely. If one pursues a certain course, if he believes in himself, a mortal, as man, subject to all the untoward conditions in which the human race so poignantly believes, if he accepts evil, all materiality, as the controller of his life and its experiences, he is submitting to a course that inevitably takes on the dark shadows of discord, disease, and ultimately that experience termed death.

On the other hand, if he recognizes God as his creator, who has made him in His likeness, has bestowed upon him all the blessings inherent in infinite Love, and who governs him with the law of Life, which is wholly righteous and just, he will progress Spiritward along the way that leads straight to the kingdom. Moreover, following the admonition of Jesus (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," ensures the abundance that meets the human need.

Furthermore, following this way, in happy obedience to divine law, one demonstrates a joyous and harmonious experience in the daily round of life. It is both possible and practical for every mortal to pursue this course. Each can make his own choice. Each has the right divinely bestowed to choose his way, to determine whom he will obey as his employer, as his director and friend.

Paul emphasized the desirability of being absent from the body in order to be present with the Lord. To be absent from the body, manifestly, is to hold one's thought in consonance with spiritual truth. In that way only does one become aware of the divine presence. Of this experience Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 14), "To be 'with the Lord' is to be in obedience to the law of God, to be absolutely governed by divine Love.—by Spirit, not by matter." This is true government, obedience to which means direct entrance into the kingdom of heaven, and that a present experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

And Then the Stars

Daylong, we loaf beside a brook
Idling through a timeless book:

Interspersing thought and word
With beauties seen; with music heard.

We hear the little winds that pass
Like barefoot runners through the grass:

We watch the Bird of Night wing over
Fields of corn and blossomed clover—

Watch it shake its feathers down
Upon the hills beyond our town—

Then all the stars we ever knew
Bloom like clustered meadow rue.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

A qui l'Obéissance est due

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQU'UN POSTULANT est engagé par une firme, une administration, une usine, il est naturel qu'une de ses premières questions ait trait à la personne qui sera son chef ou son supérieur. En effet, le nouvel employé désire savoir qui l'instruira de ses devoirs, à qui il pourra s'adresser lorsqu'il aura besoin d'un renseignement, bref, à qui il doit obéir. Ces conditions sont générales dans le monde de l'industrie. Si l'attitude de l'employé à l'égard de ses occupations est normale, il désirera travailler avec compétence, obéir aux règles de la maison, avoir une humeur et une tenue exemplaires. D'autre part, un chef ou un supérieur bienveillant souhaitera que son personnel devienne habile, capable, et il aidera chacun dans cette direction. Ainsi les rapports seront ce qu'ils doivent être.

Dans l'industrie comme dans toutes les autres branches de l'activité humaine, l'obéissance aux règles établies est une condition nécessaire pour qui veut réussir dans son travail, être à la hauteur de sa tâche. En d'autres termes, l'obéissance est un marchepied grâce auquel les efforts mènent au succès. S'il s'agit d'un chef ou d'un surveillant, ce qui demande l'obéissance, c'est non pas sa personnalité, mais ce que sa personne symbolise ou exprime. C'est l'autorité dont il est revêtu qui doit être obéie.

Le problème de l'obéissance joue un grand rôle dans la succession des journées qui constituent l'existence humaine. Incessamment les mortels obéissent à certaines choses — impulsions, croyances, lois qu'on s'impose à soi-même, influences diverses — qui semblent avoir sur eux une emprise dont ils sont parfois tout à fait inconscients. Ils ont accepté comme employeur ou gouverneur quelque chose qui peut-être a produit des conditions fâcheuses et pénibles. Ce résultat vient de ce qu'ils se sont soumis à certaine influence tendant au mal, tandis qu'ils auraient dû s'assurer que leur obéissance allait à l'autorité légitime.

L'apôtre Paul exposa la situation dans un langage persuasif; en effet, il n'ignorait pas les méthodes de l'entendement charnel, mais surtout il comprenait le pouvoir de Dieu. Écrivant aux chrétiens de Rome, il leur posait cette question si opportune (Romains 6:16): "Ne savez-vous pas que, si vous vous asservissez à quelqu'un pour lui obéir, vous devenez les esclaves de celui à qui vous obéissez, soit du péché pour la mort, soit de l'obéissance pour la justice?" Paul savait bien que les mortels obéissent toujours à des choses bonnes ou mauvaises, et il décrivait avec force les résultats de cette obéissance. Si les mortels obéissent au péché, s'ils se laissent conduire, influencer, gouverner, par des désirs coupables, le résultat n'est pas douteux. Cette voie aboutit à la mort, c'est-à-dire à la destruction des fausses croyances matérielles. D'autre part, l'obéissance — l'obéissance envers Dieu, le bien, comme l'entendait certainement l'apôtre — conduit à la justice, a l'état de conscience généralement appelé le royaume des cieux. Devant ce choix, si la situation est bien comprise, il n'existe aucune raison pour que les mortels continuent à cultiver la mentalité pécheresse qui conduit inévitablement à "la mort."

La Science Chrétienne jette une vive lumière sur le problème de l'obéissance, et nous donne à ce sujet des directions efficaces; elle indique clairement à qui l'on doit obéir si l'on veut démontrer la santé, le bonheur, le royaume des cieux. A la page 183 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, son auteur, Mary Baker Eddy, déclare: "Les prétendues lois d'où résultent la fatigue et la maladie ne sont pas les lois de Dieu, car l'action légitime de la Vérité, et la seule possible, est de produire l'harmonie. Les lois de la nature sont les lois de l'Esprit; mais les mortels reconnaissent généralement comme loi ce qui cache le pouvoir de l'Esprit." Puis elle ajoute: "L'obéissance à la Vérité donne à l'homme pouvoir et force. La soumission à l'erreur entraîne la perte du pouvoir."

Il serait difficile d'exposer plus nettement la situation. Si l'on suit la voie "spacieuse"; si l'on pense être un mortel sujet à toutes les malheureuses conditions auxquelles la race humaine croit d'une manière aveugle et poignante; si l'on tient le mal et la matérialité pour les forces qui régissent la vie et les circonstances personnelles — on prend un chemin qu'obscurcissent une fois ou l'autre les sombres nuées des inquiétudes, de la maladie et finalement de ce qu'on nomme la mort.

D'autre part, si le disciple reconnait que Dieu est son créateur, qu'Il l'a fait à Sa ressemblance, qu'Il lui a donné toutes les bénédictions inhérentes à l'Amour infini, qu'Il le gouverne par la loi de la Vie, toujours équitable et juste, il avancera dans la direction de l'Esprit, sur un sentier qui mène directement au royaume des cieux. En outre, suivre ce conseil de Jésus (Matthieu 6:33): "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus," nous assurera des ressources suffisantes pour tous nos besoins.

En suivant ce sentier, en obéissant avec joie à la loi divine, on démontre dans la vie journalière le bonheur et l'harmonie. Cette voie est ouverte à tous les mortels, elle est à la fois possible et pratique. Chacun peut librement faire son choix. En vertu d'un droit que Dieu nous donne, nous pouvons choisir le bien, décider à qui nous obéirons, qui sera pour nous le chef, le directeur et l'ami.

Paul appuyait sur la nécessité d'être absent du corps pour habiter avec le Seigneur. Il est clair qu'être absent du corps, c'est maintenir la pensée en harmonie avec la vérité spirituelle. C'est seulement ainsi qu'on devient conscient de la présence divine. A ce sujet, Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 14): " 'Habiter avec le Seigneur,' c'est obéir à la loi de Dieu, être absolument gouverné par l'Amour divin, — par l'Esprit, non par la matière." Tel est le vrai gouvernement; y obéir, c'est entrer sans détours dans le royaume des cieux, en jouir dès à présent.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

From a New Race And A Free Environment

THE UNDISTINGUISHED YEARS of the early and middle eighteenth century, rude and drab in their insularity, were the creative springtime of democratic America—plebeian years that sowed what after times were to reap. The forgotten men and women of those silent decades wrote little, debated little, very likely thought little; they were plain workmen with whom ideas counted for less than the day's work. The stir of achievement filled the land. . . . The stern demands of necessity held men in their grip, narrowing the horizon of their minds, and obscuring the vision of their larger accomplishment. Along the Appalachian watershed, a vast drama, magnificent in the breadth and sweep of its movement, was being enacted by players unconscious of their parts. . . . Today it is plain that those unremembered years were engaged in clearing away encumbrances more significant than the great oaks and maples of the virgin wilderness: they were uprooting ancient habits of thought, destroying social customs that had grown old and dignified in class-ridden Europe. . . .

From this determining influence—too little recognized by later generations—the creative outlines of our history have taken shape. American ideals and institutions emerged in large part from the silent revolution which during the middle eighteenth century differentiated the American from the transplanted colonial; a change that resulted from an amalgam of the older English stock with other races, and the subjection of this new product on a great scale to the influence of diffused landholding. From these two major facts of a new race and a free environment came the social and political philosophy of older America.—From "Main Currents in American Thought," by V. L. PARRINGTON. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Larkspur

What is it flashes on my sight?
This new
Vivid delight—
This torch burning blue

And bright!

Larkspur, is it you?

MARGERY MANSFIELD

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

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JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

The Capital Revisited ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

When you stay in Washington, changes take place so gradually you scarcely notice them. But when you leave it for a place as far away as Europe for two years and then come back with your point of view conditioned to life in air raid shelters and blackouts and to the constant strain of war and then suddenly find yourself a Washington correspondent again, you notice a lot of changes which bear recording.

When the writer left for Europe in May, everyone in Washington was thinking about the possibilities of war, but it was still pretty much a routine semi-sleepy American Capital in which New Dealers and anti-New Dealers, spenders and anti-spenders, pro-labor and anti-labor elements were rather tediously belaboring the old issue which everyone had been more or less arguing about since 1932 and about which a lot of people were getting rather bored.

He got back in spring of 1941 to find the place drastically changed in physical appearance, in tempo, and in subject matter of general interest.

Some of Changes You Notice

Here are some of the changes you notice after two years wandering through Europe:

The old freedom for a correspondent to move about has been very much curtailed. When the writer left he could go at will into any Government Department and knock on any door. Now to get into the White House, War Department or Navy Department he has to have a pass bearing his photograph just to get inside the door. The State Department is the only place concerned with national defense where it is still possible to move around more or less freely if one's face is known in the corridors.

The City itself gives the impression of being on the point of bursting from surplus population. The new arrival who manages to find a place to live in is regarded with something like awe and wonder by thousands less fortunate. Traffic jams every morning and evening are a sad commentary on the unpreparedness of even Washington's City planners for the impact of the motor age.

Architecturally its face has been drastically changed. There is a new National Art Gallery, a new airport, a new War Department Building, a new top on the Navy Department, the new Jefferson Memorial. And now they are talking about building temporary structures down the Mall as they did in the last war. On the edges, suburban housing has pushed in some places five or six miles out into what were only farms two years ago. It's a boom town and a boom town atmosphere. Just getting across streets in the traffic, or driving through the City makes life in a European air raid seem relatively safe and quiet. I find myself longing at moments for the motor-free thoroughfares of some European Capitals, even if food rationing and curfews go with it. One wonders if automobiles, at least in the exaggerated quantity existing here, are really either a blessing or a necessity.

Most striking of all changes to a returning correspondent is that in the type of man who is important in the Government itself. Something of a revolution has taken place, or at least is trying to take place. Two years ago Washington was capable of doing a mental somersault at a mere whispered rumor of something Tommy Corcoran had said. One was never quite sure which New Dealer or which Brain Trust group was in the saddle, but the young, eager, often pinkish intellectuals were still the dominant personality note.

Back Two Weeks

I have been back in the Washington Bureau just two weeks now. And in that two weeks I've found that most of the people I want to talk to about current events in Washington have nothing whatever to do with that old group. Now, they are either —it's incredible but apparently true—business men or officers of the Army and Navy. You would expect the latter in a period when everyone is thinking about national defense and war. But the former is certainly a surprise.

They are here. Business men, or to be more accurate, men whose lives and interests are in capital and industrial management. Perhaps its a business offensive doomed to failure. The air is full of rumors of resistance among the New Deal ranks. The business men themselves complain bitterly about difficulties in getting things done and the President's failure to settle the labor situation aggressively. But, complaining or not, they are here and running the important work of production and procurement. They are mostly staunch Republicans. They have no sympathy whatever with the older phases of the Roosevelt Administration. But they are here, and they are digging in more firmly every day, and getting more influential every day.

Your correspondent finds himself a little baffled by it all. When he asks whom he should call on to find out about such-and-such a matter, he is told to go to Mr. —— who happens to be a well-known Republican opponent of the President. There you are. It all seems somewhat baffling. No one has much time to try to explain it.

How on earth did it ever happen?

Tommy Corcoran is a lobbyist now, wangling contracts for some of the most royal of the "Economic Royalists." And Tommy's shoes, so far as influence in the Government is concerned, are being filled by men who used to shudder at the mere mention of his name.

The new public buildings and the traffic jams are relatively easy to understand by comparison with this revolution in Washington. It almost makes your correspondent think it would be easier to go back to Europe where there are fewer surprises to try to understand.

The Country Speaks: New England

Providence Safety Campaign ..... *by Robert R. Mullen*

A summons came in the mail today; not that pink slip so familiar to 34,000 of us victims of Boston's overtime parking drive; but a summons any American parent would be triple pleased to get. It came from the Citizen's Safety Committee of Providence, R. I., ordering appearance at the Biltmore Hotel Thursday noon, "to co-operate with the authorities in a fitting recognition of the world record of no school child fatality during the past three years in the City of Providence."

Think of it, those macabre billboards, those "chamber of horror" articles just don't apply in Providence. In Providence they not only love their children, they have found a practical way to protect them. What is the way?

Why, it is so simple nobody will believe it.

It was just three years ago that we heard a Police Superintendent of the horse and buggy era was enforcing a 25 mile an hour speed limit in Providence. Hundreds had been stopped . . . a story.

Windowless Room

The Superintendent, John J. Parker, didn't have much to say. He took us into the basement of the Fire and Police Building to see Sergeant Earl Adams. He was in a windowless room, lined with photographs of the type usually having an X to mark the spot. There was a card index in the corner, a surveyor's steel measuring tape on the table.

Mr. Adams was a typical motorcycle policeman, wiry, leathery, garbed in the usual black puttees and blue uniform. But you knew from the eager light in his eyes that here was a man so interested in his job he could almost be called a zealot.

He'd been going to accidents for quite a number of years, he explained.

And he had noticed a general pattern. The majority of fatalities involved pedestrians, mostly oldish folks a little slow, or hesitant. Some involved children, too quick, too intent on something else to be mindful of cars.

One prime reason the driver couldn't avoid the accident was his inability to correctly judge the velocity, hesitation, or direction of the pedestrian. Another was his lack of time in which to correct his first instinctive estimates.

Thus, speed was a factor in causing the accident. Speed, too, was obviously of consequence in determining the seriousness of injuries.

These were theories that Mr. Adams checked with observation, tape measure, and camera. He had opportunities, for Providence had 41 fatalities that year of 1937. He finally found the peak speed he deemed generally safe under most conditions.

He took his theories and his supporting proofs to Superintendent Parker. They jibed with some of the Superintendent's own ideas, notably that energy and strain expended on fast, broken field driving is largely wasted, that a driver who goes along with traffic gets there just about as soon as the speeder. Hardly anybody believes this, although the Superintendent runs a test every once in a while just to try and convince folks that they can't gain more than two minutes going across town, no matter how hard they try.

Well, Mr. Parker and Mr. Adams enlisted just about everybody in town, the schools, the service clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, in a safety drive. And the nub of the drive was one specific thing: Strict enforcement of a 25 mile an hour speed law.

At first the complaints were strong, "Too slow; doesn't the Superintendent know that times have changed?" But, inexorably, the patrolmen stood out in the streets, blew their whistles, wrote out tickets. None were fixed.

Strainless Driving

In a few days, Providence settled down to the probably unique experience of strainless driving. Traffic began to roll in an even rhythm. You could relax secure in the knowledge no speeder would cut across your bow or ram you amidships.

They started the drive Feb. 9, 1938. They finished that month without a single fatality, then March, then April. By the middle of May they had passed 100 days without a fatality.

Then, on the 125th day Superintendent Parker hoisted the black flag of failure over the Mall in front of City Hall. A boy on a motorcycle had collided with a car.

Seldom has a whole town felt more saddened. But they came back stronger than ever. Posters went to every house, lecturers went to every school, newspapers and radios joined whole-heartedly. They resolved it wouldn't happen again.

That was three years ago May 29. It hasn't happened to a school child.

Twenty-five miles an hour is, admittedly, a snail's pace in this day and age, but it would be hard to find a Providence mother and father tonight who wouldn't argue that it has been worth it.

To Change the Subject:

The Emancipation of Men ..... *by Pearl Strachan*

Looking at a man's coat with nobody in it, I am wondering in what hidden corner of a pocket or seam of the lining one might expect to discover those manly qualities which the owner shed when he took it off.

I have often gazed, with similar mental inquiry, at a collar flung upon a bureau or a tie dangling limply from a rack. Our curious endowment of these inanimate garments with power to render our male population dignified, and what we like to think of as civilized, is purely occidental and comparatively modern.

When the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Senators, in a recent sudden heat spell, removed their coats, while in session, I saw a gleam of hope for the eventual emancipation of the men. The woman who says to me, apropos of comfortable déshabillé for the opposite sex, "Oh, my husband would never think of coming to the table with his coat off," and tightens her lips in just that way, impresses me as very much in the same class as a person exhibiting a trained seal. I feel that she should even things up by wearing a sweater, when the thermometer registers 90 in the shade, and a wool scarf wound neatly around her neck.

It is not, however, always the women's fault that the men swelter on account of the convention in dress. Their fear of being different from other men delays their sartorial reform. Tailors, naturally, give them no encouragement. Nor do haberdashers. In fact, they're quite in the power of the trade. From the Bond Street and Fifth Avenue shops down through the rough and ready-mades, the male customer meekly submits to the solemn dictum of what he may or may not wear.

Generalizations, I realize, are always a trifle unfair, and there may be some intrepid ones who have assumed complete independence in the matter of dress, though it is more than likely that in doing so they lost their jobs, if they had any. Shorts and open-neck shirts would seem to me a highly desirable costume for men in summertime. I know some would look funny, but not any funnier than many women in short skirts, and I think the chances on uncollared necks run about even too.

Really, I doubt if Julius Caesar would have got so far if he had had to bother with a collar and tie, and putting on a jacket every time he took his ease.

Canada 'Finds' South America in New Outlook

Dominion acquires 'vertical' consciousness as war cuts into trade; specialized questions.

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 29 — Canada is discovering South America.

For years this Dominion which reaches from sea to sea has thought of its relation to the Western Hemisphere as essentially horizontal. Things ran east and west. "South of the 49th parallel" meant only the United States.

But a change is taking place.

The war, with the economic and political readjustments which it involves, has brought a "vertical" consciousness into Canadian affairs. Trade with South America assumes new problems and new meaning. So, too, in defense questions Canada becomes a part of the hemisphere as never before.

The defense situation has a factor which is as amusing as it is important. It has posed Canadian experts with the job of defining what is meant by the northern half of the Western Hemisphere. And—fact being stranger than fiction—no one quite knows.

Inception at Ogdensburg

This problem, drawing Canada and the Latin-American countries closer together, started at Ogdensburg where, on Aug. 17, 1940, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and President Franklin D. Roosevelt made their historic declaration on hemisphere defense. It was decided to set up a Permanent Joint Board on Defense which has since integrated the military plans of the United States and Canada.

But who is defending what?

For answer, the experts have turned to a phrase in the Ogdensburg declaration which has been overlooked. In conversation, it is referred to as an agreement for joint Canadian-American defense. But it isn't just that. It provides for considering the "broad sense of the defense of the north half of the Western Hemisphere."

And what is the north half of the Western Hemisphere? Does it mean from the equator, northward?

South American Tangent

If it does, it includes a good deal of actual South African territory—Columbia, Venezuela, the Guianas, the tip of Ecuador, a strip of Brazil—and touches the mouth of the Amazon.

If the "north half" of the hemisphere is somewhat more loosely defined, and includes only North America proper, then it still touches the Panama Canal. And it includes Mexico, which is one of the foci of defense in those long-range plans which are needed to completely bulwark the Western Hemisphere against various phases of Nazi penetration.

There are, in Canada, governmental authorities who claim that the question of how far south the Ogdensburg agreement goes is a theoretical matter. They say that Canada is fighting its war in the battle of the Empire, and that Latin America is primarily a job for the United States.

Ties Increasing

But at the same time, trade and diplomacy are forcing increasing ties between Ottawa and the Latin-American Republics.

Within the last few days Alberta Lin de Barros has arrived in the Canadian capital and presented his credentials as the first Brazilian Minister to Ottawa. Dr. Pablo Santos Munoz has been named as the Argentine's new Minister to Canada.

Reciprocating, Canada is preparing to appoint its first ministers to Argentina and Brazil. The appointments have not yet been announced but the discussion of several possible Canadians for the posts is known to be proceeding.

One of the reasons that there has been only a few commercial representatives previously is that trade between Canada and Latin-America had not been heavy. Last year, about 3 per cent of Canadian exports went to Latin-America.

Foreign Trade Shift

But with many of its markets shut off as the result of the war —and with the need for keeping up its foreign trade in order to prevent an unfavorable trade balance—Canada is exploring the opportunities as far south as possible. Only recently a trade mission headed by the Minister of Commerce started for Latin America. The trip was cut short because of the illness of its chairman. But Canada emphasizes that the indisposition was not diplomatic and that another group may soon be organized for this "salesman's" task.

Nor is the problem of surpluses one in which Canada can escape its relationship to the Latin-American countries.

Canada exports wheat. This year it has an indicated surplus of 575,000,000 bushels, representing the amount beyond what Canada itself is capable of consuming.

The United States, as well, has a surplus. Its carryover this year was 380,000,000 bushels. In the Argentine alone this year the surplus will total 200,000,000 bushels.

Hemisphere's Surplus

Thus, the entire hemisphere is on a wheat exporting basis. Canada furnishes 57 per cent of the hemisphere's export surplus, the Argentine 36 per cent and the United States 7 per cent.

Canadian experts see only a partial immediate solution—to make the best arrangements possible during the war itself, and to arrange storage against the needs for feeding the hungry areas after the war.

But considerable talk of long-range planning, and of establishing economic equilibrium after the war, centers upon the consideration of wheat on a hemisphere basis. It is a question in which Canada foresees an important interest.

Other commodities raise problems. One is fruit. Canada could increase its purchase of fruit from South America. But to do so would impinge upon the purchase which Canada already is making from the British West Indies. It could buy cotton from South America. But this would affect the quantities of cotton which Canada purchases from the United States.

Competition With U. S.

Machinery, too, is a problem. It is one of Canada's important exports. But to attempt to expand the market in Latin America runs into direct competition with the United States. Moreover, much of the trade in Latin America must be approached on a reciprocal basis. For if the Latin-American areas are to be made a market for Canadian produce some means must be found of accepting a measure of their produce. For South America is looking for new markets to replace those closed by the war—markets of great importance since about 60 per cent of all South American exports normally go to Europe.

But this new consciousness of Latin America does not mean that Canada is, so far, in a position to become a member of the Pan American Union. One factor which holds up consideration of this course now is that any such move would be widely viewed as a "cushion" for the possible defeat of the British Isles.

And if Canada is anything today, it is not defeatist. So nothing that savors of throwing out an anchor to possible relations elsewhere than toward Britain would be remotely considered, either by the people or Parliament, expert judges of the Canadian scene declare.

Moreover, Canada sees no immediate advantage in assuming any extra-economic responsibilities to the Pan-American group. Washington's role as the "good neighbor," Canada believes, is adequate for North America. The Canadians have participated in sessions of the Pan-American tourist commissions and have taken part in International Labor Office conferences bearing upon specialized questions. But a more general uniting of the cultural ties is not yet envisaged.

Present members of the Pan American Union feel that, in a sense, Canada "belongs" ex-officio. They have respected Canada's ties within the British Commonwealth of Nations, and do not urge the Dominion to go faster than it wants to go toward integrating itself with hemisphere organizations.

That Canada will come closer to the United States and the Latin-American nations is taken for granted in Pan American quarters. There is an attractive story, entirely plausible, that when the 21 carved chairs were made to surround the oval executive table in the Pan American Union, an extra chair was made for Canada. Duly adorned with the Canadian seal, it is said to be reposing in the basement of the Union.

At Lima in 1938, and at other recent Pan American gatherings, Canada's name has been mentioned by delegates both officially and privately. Some South Americans have favored a formal invitation for the Dominion to become a full member of the Pan American Union. Such proposals are invariably sidetracked out of deference to Canadian and British feelings.

Canada's Problems

Many Latin Americans feel that the Pan American Union is sufficiently flexible in its commitments and organization so that Canada conceivably might belong at the same time to the British Commonwealth and to the Union. But there are domestic problems within Canada. One is that undercurrent interpretations of the British North America Act, certain treaty commitments are the concern of the Provinces, rather than the Dominion Government itself.

Since many authorities hold that membership in the Union would not be a factual commitment, they see no reason why the Dominion Government could not proceed. But others point out that these constitutional questions are sufficiently vexing to make for considerable argument if Canadian membership in the Pan American Union were urged at this time.

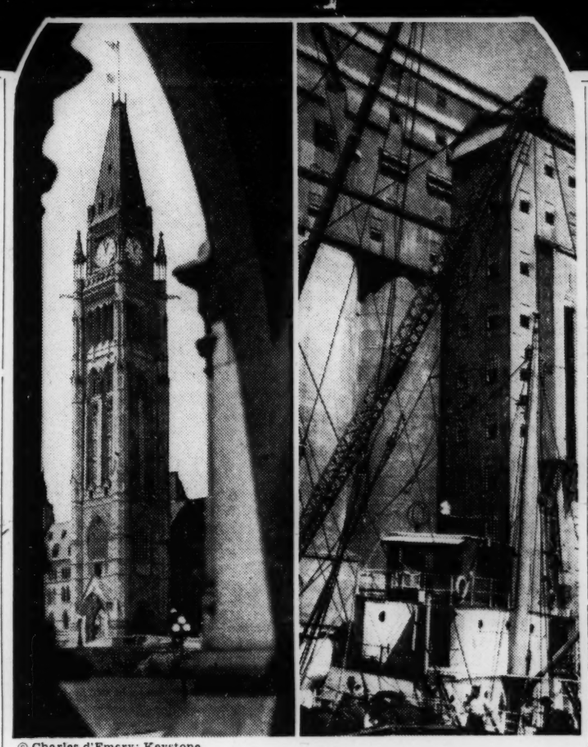
Students of the situation are asking, nevertheless, what effects might have proceeded from Canadian membership in the Pan American Union at the conference of Lima, Panama, and Havana, where the fundamentals of Inter-American neutrality were laid down. Since war began, Canada has been the only active belligerent in the Western Hemisphere, aside from small colonies of France, Britain, and The Netherlands.

Unanswered Questions

Could a formula have been devised that would have accommodated Canadian belligerency and neutrality for the rest of the Hemisphere? Would Canada's influence have brought about a definition of American neutrality more favorable to Britain than the one adopted? On the other hand, would Pan American restrictions have seriously impeded Canada's war effort?

While Britain stands, such questions are likely to remain academic. And the paradox of Canada's relations to the Pan American Union is that while Britain stands there is no imperative reason for Canada to join fully in the Union, yet, if Britain fell, there probably would be no Union to join.

At least the most southerly and most powerful nations of South America are so dependent on exports to Europe that the Nazis could—and would—quickly dictate the breakup of Pan Americanism. Canada then would most certainly find itself drawn toward the United States. That would probably include membership in any kind of a Pan American Union that had survived.



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The Camera Points North and South

Upper: Rio de Janeiro under the light of a full moon. When night settles upon Rio, twinkling lights like a million fire-flies appear. In the distance is Sugar Loaf and the harbor entrance, at the right is the Atlantic Ocean. Lower left: Peace Tower, Center Block—through the portico of the Governor General's entrance to the East Block, Federal Houses of Parliament, Ottawa. Lower right: Harbor of Montreal, second port of North America. The crane of a freighter is seen against the wall of a Montreal grain elevator.

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MOVIES
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

About This Page:

The material which you will find daily on this page is preeminently what The Christian Science Monitor's news writers greatly enjoy writing. By the same token, readers should enjoy reading it.

The writers of the columns on the left-hand side, and of the news features on the right, select their own timely subjects out of the days' news. They write in their own characteristic, informal styles. They put into type what they would say to you in person if you chanced to meet them and invite them into your house for an evening of questions and talk.

Most of them are known to you. Others will be introduced as the days go by. All of them are pleased to make your acquaintance in this

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, May 31, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Courtesy of Camps: Wyanoke, in New Hampshire; Moy-Mo-Da-Yo, in Maine; Katharine Ridgeway, in Maine

Soon School Will Be Out, and Thousands of Happy Youngsters Will Be Off to Camp

There will be easy chatty walks through verdant country; or longer hikes along woodland trails. There will be tests of skill at games and in the water; and rich experience gained through managing canoe or sailboat. There will be crafts, and plays, and community projects. There will be nights under the stars with hymns and songs around the council fire. Many are the activities, but if the camp is a good one the aim is much the same for all—building strong, wholesome everyday living into the habits of boys and girls, deepening character, enriching human relationships, strengthening spiritual perceptions. The American camp idea has proved so worth while that "Camping For Every Child" has increasingly come to be a part of the American Dream.

What Do You Expect the Summer Camp to Do for Your Child This Year?

By Haydn Pearson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not difficult to discover the reasons for the growth of summer camping. There is the beautiful, natural environment with mountains, lakes, seashore, trees, and fields; there is the freedom of choice of many activities combined with sensible routine. Many school people are connected with camps, and they would be the first to say that camping has advantages which by force of circumstances cannot be matched in average school situations.

What are some of the special, specific reasons that make camping so rich an experience in true education?

First of all, camping teaches young people how to share pleasures and duties with others in a natural, social group. In most camps, young people of a certain age level are grouped together. There is an "art" in learning how to live together, and to learn this art, there must be an opportunity to practice. The small groups, sympathetic and trained counselors, varied activities, and the give-and-take of camp life, help rub away the sharp corners of selfishness.

When the writer was engaged in summer camp work he was impressed each season by the "blossoming" of the more timid, shy boys. Camping brought out little-expected traits of leadership and self-assurance. Educationally, this may be due to the fact that a young person has a chance to excel in an activity in which he is keenly interested, but in which he has little opportunity to excel during the regular school year. Excellent work in shop, metal, camera activities, nature study, drama, or music compels the respect of his peers, and this gives confidence which carries over into other fields.

Second, it seems to the writer that camping teaches self-reliance more than most of the organized agencies of society. Boys and girls have a great deal done for them today by schools, churches, and various youth organizations. Their work is planned; equipment is provided. Camp schedules are flexible enough so young people are encouraged to go ahead and follow through projects in which they become interested.

Encourages Self-Reliance

The wholesome routine of camp life: learning to take care of one's bed and do one's share of cabin work, keeping clothes and equipment in order, taking turns at leadership jobs—all this contributes very much to the development of self-confidence and self-reliance.

Another reason for the educational value of camp is that it opens a new world of learning to many boys and girls. Living in the great out-of-doors is a wonderful experience. Learning about the stars and trees, the flowers and birds, stones and butterflies and wildlife is a fascinating experience to expanding young thought. The trips through the fields and woods, the mountain climbing, canoe trips and bird walks bring knowledge and understanding that can never be gained from reading a written page. One can imagine that thousands of young people have precious memories of the wind singing through trees after taps at night, or of a hermit thrush's calling through the dusk from the near-by woods. An understanding of nature is a real contribution of camping education for many city boys and girls.

Character Education

Last, summer camping is peculiarly adapted to giving young people realistic training in character education. Small group activities under competent supervision encourage good traits. Boys and girls are quick to appreciate and encourage desirable characteristics; they are equally quick to discourage the other. Camping doesn't "preach" character; it provides an environment where it develops naturally.

A questionnaire submitted to a group of early "'teen" age boys on the value of their camping experience revealed that the summer's experience had taught them by their own judgment such things as the following: good sportsmanship, independence, learning to like to work, obeying quickly, being kind to smaller boys, and being on time. True education! More important than facts of geography or spelling words!

Summer camping is a powerful influence for good citizenship, the intangibles that are true learning and preparation for life, and a cherished experience for many young people. It is not too much to hope that some day it will be part of the educational experience of all boys and girls.

Sorry for David? The Ozarks Can Be Rugged; and Yet—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At times I am tempted to feel a little sorry for David.

He graduated from high school in a small town in the Missouri Ozarks, just two months after his father's grocery store, which had been on the verge of failure for as long as David could remember, was finally taken over by the wholesale company in payment for debts. The father, who was elderly, secured employment that would care for himself and his wife, but obviously he could do nothing for this youngest son.

David wants to be a research chemist, and he has the ability to be a good one. But the apprenticeship for the work David wants to do includes seven years of college training. How is it possible that he can achieve this ambition with the world, as we are told, all going downhill?

For a beginning, his older brothers and their sister, none of them very prosperous and all with responsibilities of their own, conferred together. The sister lives in a town where there is a teachers' college. It does not offer the training David really needs, but he can secure his basic requirements there, so it must do for the present. One more to feed is not too much, the sister says. The two brothers send cash for fees and books. Clothes? Well, a boy who had a new suit for graduation doesn't actually have to have so very many. Not even an overcoat in a mild climate.

That is one reason I sometimes was tempted to feel sorry for David. At an age when youth is supposed to be carefree he goes shabby, working hard to justify sacrifices that he knows are being made for him, and knowing that by the end of two years at the most he must qualify for some kind of scholarship or assistantship and work his own way up from there. No tuxedos or expensive clubs for young David, and only the memory of a dingy, failing grocery store behind him. Our realistic school of writers could make a pretty grubby story out of that.

But of course it isn't really like that. I saw David the summer he was 12 and working in a local potato chip factory—a one-man-and-a-boy factory. He came home glowing with the quarters he had earned, and full of stories of his work. Between his own jobs he helped his father in the store and heard the talk of farmers and tie-cutters in from the hills—gaunt, squirrel-fed men who couldn't pay for the sugar, coffee, and side-meat they bought but who were rich in human nature. David will always know, without perhaps realizing how he knows, things about America that men whose paths have been smoother will never understand; and they are good things to know—things that if properly interpreted may help save our democracy for generations to come.

There was a black walnut tree in David's back yard at home, and a flat rock for cracking the nuts. When he was nine he was given the side yard for a miniature golf course, where he constructed a staggering array of hazards. Later there was a croquet court on the same ground. He went camping in the summers with his Boy Scout troop. He mowed lawns for the neighbors, and played in the high school orchestra. He played tennis with a battered racket on a court where the ever-present Ozark rocks and a stump or two kept the game from being monotonous or predictable. He went with his mother into the near-by country lanes and picked wild blackberries for jam. He learned to swim in the clear waters of a great spring branch near town. Winter evenings he studied before the old stove in the parlor while his father fed it chunks of the cord wood that had cast its unforgettable fragrance over the town while it cured in the long dry autumn.

These things are behind him, woven into the fabric of his life along with the knowledge of his father's sympathy for those who needed groceries they could not pay for, and the consequent failure with the store books crammed with bad debts he could not wholly regret; and along with the family solidarity that is giving him his chance, in what we like to believe is the American way, to succeed, not altogether materially but in the sense of using his abilities to the utmost.

Ahead of him? Perhaps years of struggle—I would not minimize that—and then not improbably more years that will seem nearly as difficult, establishing himself professionally. Self-denial and self-discipline; these are things that every research worker knows. But over it all the feeling that he is doing useful and fascinating work; that it is a man's work and that he is more of a man for having earned the right to it.

No, on real thought, I don't feel sorry for David, nor for those of his generation who, having faced things squarely and responsibly, have seen America's roots and glimpsed a vision of the flower above.

Mary Zirkle

Catch That Moment When Your Child Wants to Learn

The Family Forum
On "The Time to Teach Tots"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I want to sew, too." How often these words have been spoken by eager little folks as they watched mother, grandmother, or auntie put the finishing touches to a lovely garment, or perhaps a dress for dolly. How often have these requests been met by: "Oh, you can't sew," or "Wait until you are older; you're too young to learn now," and the eagerness fades from the little face. Is there a mother who is too busy or one who feels she hasn't the patience or ability to show the needed steps to be taken? Does she dislike to waste new material? Little does she realize the dividends paid for a few moments spent in helping little hands get started at the time they most want to do it.

It is my privilege to know a young girl who, at the age of five, wanted to learn to sew. She was allowed to sew old stockings together with a big needle and thread until accustomed to handling a needle. One day she wanted to "really sew" and big sister cut out a doll dress from a discarded garment and showed her how to sew the side seams. Stitches were crooked and uneven, but oh, the pride in the finished garment! (Hem, sleeves, and neck were just pointed with shears by sister.) More doll clothes were cut from discarded cotton garments until the stitches were neat and straight.

She was never made to rip out wrong stitches, but shown why they were wrong, and she never made the same mistake the second time. One day she said, "I want to make a real hem like my dresses have," and then sister showed her how to do it and another doll dress was in the making, this time with a "real" hem. Later, she learned how to make tiny roll hems in sleeves and neck, then tiny collar and cuffs.

* * *

At no time did the sewing come up to an adult's dressmaking standard, but it was very well done for a child.

At the age of seven she made her first dress for herself from a discarded housedress of mother's. What fun it was to wear her own dress out to play! As the garments grew in quantity and quality of sewing she was allowed to use new material and what joy and happiness was hers as she viewed the finished garments. In school, teachers soon learned of her ability and she was often called upon to sew for the puppets and other dolls made by the children.

At the age of 11 she entered the sewing classes in the seventh grade and soon learned to cut, fit, and make her own clothes. She was not kept under supervision all the time, but was allowed to take work home and progress as fast as she desired. She has recently turned her fifteenth birthday, and not only makes all her own clothes beautifully (including coats), but has made little dresses, sunsuits, a princess-line coat for a tiny niece, and a tailored suit for a little nephew.

* * *

Perhaps one will say, "Well, her case is different. Perhaps she is a natural dressmaker." Perhaps she is, but could she have done it, if she had not been shown at the time she wanted to learn? Perhaps her interest would have been lessened to an extent that she would not be as far advanced as she is now, or she might not have cared to learn at all.

I feel very sure that there are many girls (and boys, too), who would know more about sewing today and have more pleasure in it if they had been shown at the time they were more interested in the work.

Should it be too much of an effort to spend a few moments now and then to satisfy those eager, right desires? Who knows how high the dividends may be?

(Miss) G. F. S., Michigan

A Saturday Column

Five British Schools Become Temporary Art Galleries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool

Five of the most important public schools in the North of England have become "outlying" galleries for pictures previously exhibited in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

Although a wartime measure, enabling certain sections of the permanent collections to be spread over a wide area and so lessen risk of damage by enemy attack, this new development may well prove means of bringing educational establishments as a whole into closer contact with Britain's art treasures after hostilities cease.

Opportunity To Form Opinions

"The average boy has little or no real chance to appreciate our art treasures, apart from an occasional 'duty' visit to the National or other gallery," explained Colonel Vere E. Cotton, chairman of the Liverpool Corporation Libraries, Museum, Arts, and Music Committee, "but, surrounded by works of art at school—in the dining hall, classroom, or art class, or in the recreation hall—he has at least the opportunity to form opinions of his own, and to learn that painting is something entirely apart from mere color photography.

"Our aim, then, is to influence boys at an impressionable age, so that they will grow up responsive to the finer things in life. We want boys to 'live with' pictures; and later on, no doubt, some will feel that a room, a house or a public building, is incomplete without some works of art."

Chiefly British Artists

What has been done, so far, is to circulate amongst the five schools, groups of pictures—oils, water colors, prints—most of them by British artists. (Naturally the plan does not include valuable Old Masters, which are made safe in other ways.)

The director of the Walker Fine Art Gallery, Mr. Frank Lambert, accompanied each of the collections on its original issue, superintended the hanging and satisfied himself that the pictures were all being shown to the best advantage. None of the schools has an art gallery, but one school provided almost ideal conditions in an old monastic hall, through which every boy passes once a day at least. In other schools the pictures have been hung in classrooms, dining halls and common rooms.

A brief note on each picture has been prepared by Mr. Lambert and these notes accompany each collection. Such notes may or may not be used by art masters, but they would prove of great interest to schools not having a resident art master; they put the case very simply, clearly, and briefly, for each picture, drawing comparisons between one type and another, always encouraging the boy to develop his critical faculties, urging him to speak out facts for himself, explaining how to look for the artist's object in painting the picture.

W. A. G. M.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

ISCM Festival in America

By L. A. Sloper

New York

The last two public concerts of the eighteenth festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music were held in the Public Library and the Museum of Modern Art. The first presented five compositions by Europeans; the second, seven works by composers of the Western Hemisphere.

In retrospect, the compositions submitted in this festival do not appear to have marked out any new paths. They have represented tendencies long evident in contemporary music. Some have shown individuality; others have seemed merely repetitions of a familiar argument.

This effect is natural enough. The new idiom is no longer new. Its chief exponents are no longer accurately described as young composers. Their pupils and followers use the once novel musical speech with facility. When they have musical ideas of their own to express, their works hold interest; when they merely repeat formulas, the results remain exercises in composition.

There is no harm in the experiments, and it cannot be expected that every experiment will reveal an original mentality. On the other hand, the members of the society cannot complain if the public and the critics show small enthusiasm for many of the works offered. The once new idiom cannot today conceal a lack of musical substance.

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The most satisfactory works of the festival for me bore credentials from Great Britain and Mexico. Benjamin Britten's "Les Illuminations" and William Alwyn's Divertimento for solo flute I discussed last week. The Mexican contributions referred to were the "Piece for String Quartet" by Salvador Contreras, and "Musica de Feria" for string quartet, by Silvestre Revueltas, both well played by the Galimir Quartet.

The Contreras "Piece," though played without break, was clearly divisible into recognizable movements. Its material is salient, its pattern well designed, and its structure tight. The composer is a member of "El Grupo de los Cuatro," which apparently corresponds to the one-time French "Six." The Revueltas item employs popular Mexican melodies and dance tunes. It is lively, gay, sentimental, by turns, but always unaffected and spontaneous.

The solitary representative of South America was Juan Carlos Paz, whose Music for Trio, Op. 36, was courageously played by Eric Simon (clarinet), Robert Weatherly (trumpet), and Sigurd Rascher (alto saxophone). This is a monotonous piece in four movements, written in superimposed tonalities, wanting in contrasts.

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Equally monotonous were the three songs by Russell G. Harris (U. S. A.), called "Night," "Shore," and "Blade," and sung by Maria Maximovitch. Other Americans represented were Edward T. Cone with Theme and Variations and Finale from a Violin Sonata played by Nicolai Berezowsky and the composer, and Paul Nordoff with a Theme and Variations from a Cello Sonata, played by Benar Heifetz and the composer. Mr. Nordoff had rather the edge as a writer of variations.

The most pretentious of the works offered by European composers at the second public concert was a setting of Paul Verlaine's "The Voices" (dedicated to Anatole France) for voice, piano, harmonium, and two percussion. Olga Forrai, soprano, was the singer, and the two pianos used for this performance were played by Bruno Eisner and Josef Wagner. The composer conducted.

Verlaine's voices are not very cheerful, being those of Pride, Hate, the Flesh, and Mars. The music is harsh and abrupt. It represents a German reaction to the Frenchman's verses; and the reaction is that of the musical Germany of the 'twenties.

Anton von Webern was on the program with a String Quartet, played by the Roth Quartet. The work was strongly reminiscent of the composer's "Five Pieces for Orchestra," introduced at the Zurich Festival of the ISCM in 1926 and repeated by the Boston Symphony Orchestra that fall. Made up of wisps of sound, it is almost a denial of music, a music of silence.

Artur Schnabel the pianist appeared as composer of a "Piano Piece in Seven Parts" which was played by Lydia Hoffmann-Behrendt. It is very prolonged, rather romantic than iconoclastic. Its most interesting section is an Allegretto agitato. Matyas Seiber of Hungary provided a String Quartet, played by the Roths, which included a slow movement based on a European notion of "blues"; and Victor Ullman a Piano Sonata that has vitality to recommend it. It was played by Gertrud Nettl.

The audiences for these concerts were not large. The public for this type of music is restricted, perhaps especially so in America. Happily, those who attended were not all of one opinion. There was applause for everything, but there were hisses too for some of the more inaccessible compositions. And that is a good omen.

(This is the second of two articles on the 1941 ISCM Festival.)

Britten's Violin Concerto

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Hans von Bülow once said that Max Bruch had written a concerto "for" the violin and Brahms a concerto "against" the violin, a statement that later provoked the violinist Bronislaw Huberman to retort that "Brahms' concerto is neither 'against' the violin, nor 'for' violin 'with' orchestra; but it is a concerto 'for' violin 'against' orchestra—and the violin wins." Though true enough in its way, this reply takes a little sorting out. To place Benjamin Britten's new Violin Concerto in a similar category of "fors," "againsts," and "withs" would require still more ingenuity.

But what are the difficulties implied by this liberal use of prepositions? Combating the prejudice felt by purists against the concerto form as being "unnatural" or "inartistic," Tovey contends that it expresses "with all possible force and delicacy" that thrilling, ancient and universal experience, the antithesis of the individual and the crowd, "ranging from flat opposition to harmonious reconciliation." Perhaps this element of the dramatic is more keenly realized by those who happen themselves to be players of the solo instrument involved, than by listeners whose interest is focused on virtuosity, or on the purely musical as apart from instrumental effect. What is one instrument against so many?

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One of the biggest problems a composer can set himself is logically to keep the star in the center of the stage and at the same time give the crowd a big, important part without its stealing the limelight. For every unfinished symphony there are probably dozens—one might say scores of "scores"—of unfinished violin concertos. Beethoven wrote five piano concertos, Brahms two, Mendelssohn five (including one for two pianos), but each composer wrote only a single violin concerto (not including an early, forgotten work by Mendelssohn). The disparity is significant. Unlike that of the modern piano, the tone capacity of the violin has remained unchanged since the seventeenth century.

Essentially a melodic singing instrument, the violin has not gained, to anything like the same extent as the piano, by the redistribution of musical wealth resulting from the great harmonic revolution of the last 50 years. Virtuoso concertos like the Paganini B minor, the Vieuxtemps, the Wieniawski, and the Ernst F sharp minor are now museum pieces musically, but how admirable they were, and are, of their kind! The contemporary composer has not only to make his solo instrument stand out against the rich, varied color of a big modern orchestra, but to find melodies not too remote from those memories and associations, largely unconscious, from which every tune derives its potency; to clothe them in up-to-date harmonic costumes, and further, to exploit to the utmost the resources of the violin as an instrument, with those of its player.

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Opinion as to how far Britten has triumphed over these and other difficulties will depend on his listener's outlook. Wearers of the old school tie, the Colonel Blimps of music—rows of them can be seen at any symphony concert—will feel outraged by many things that happen in this new concerto—new, that is, to London, the first performance having taken place in New York just over a year ago. What may be termed their habitual melodic reactions are interfered with in the very first theme, in spite of its lyrical character. Simple and ingenuous enough, this theme, in the key of F, poises itself on a free double pedal. As it moves it preserves its balance, so to speak, by inclining first one way and then the other to adjoining tonalities. Those who like their tunes to run on tramlines will not, of course, approve of such "goings on," but the interest is at once caught and held—we hear a rather commonplace tune performing what is known in the vaudeville world as "a slack-wire act."

Again, if a further use of metaphor is permissible, when the more vigorous, rhythmical second subject is announced we feel that we have met it somewhere before. Actually the solo violin had already given a few plain hints about the newcomer's character before making a full presentation. Here again the listener's interest is artfully stimulated, as in other passages too numerous for mention.

But it is time to look at the work more as a whole. The second movement, a scherzo, is a brilliant piece of writing pointed by some happy and novel orchestral effects, notably a passage for two piccolos, violins tremolando, and tuba.

Like the third act of a play, the last movement of a violin concerto is the stiffest hurdle for its author to clear. Mendelssohn cleared this difficulty so to speak with wings, but no one can pretend that the last movements of the Beethoven and the Brahms are near the level of those preceding them.

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Britten's Finale is a free Passacaglia, ingeniously constructed, of a solemn and rather leaden-footed character. It is almost as if, here, he had decided to sit on the academic penitence form, garbed in the sackcloth and ashes of diatonic harmony. It is music wearing a long face. Perhaps a second hearing might weaken the impression that this movement is out of character with the rest of the work. But from beginning to end the solo instrument, from which no possible effect seems to have been withheld, preserves its full identity. The concerto never becomes an orchestral piece with a violin obbligato.

Much credit must be given to the soloist, Thomas Matthews. He is the leader of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and such experience is extremely valuable in a work that makes big musical as well as technical exactions.

Credit also must go to the orchestra itself, conducted by Basil Cameron. With further performances, non-essentials will no doubt be given less publicity. A simple but glaring example was heard in the opening figure on the timpani when taken over by the bassoons. They blew so vigorously that the first theme, floating above them, seemed to be wearing clogs.

The work had a good reception from a large audience.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

"Portrait of an Abbess," by an unidentified Flemish painter of the sixteenth century. A recent accession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, by bequest of Mr. and Mrs. Graham F. Blandy.

Return of 'Four Saints'

By Oscar Thompson

New York

"How many saints were there?" Twice in the month the answer to that question, as several times repeated by the performers on each occasion, has been left to audiences that assembled to be amused—and were. The title of Virgil Thomson's opera, with text by Gertrude Stein, remains "Four Saints in Three Acts." But as there are four acts, not three, and as one saint is twins—St. Theresa I and St. Theresa II—computations are as baffling today as they were when this musical spoof had its run on Broadway seven years ago.

In its stage performances, though without any describable plot or necessary action, "Four Saints in Three Acts" looked and moved like opera. In concert form, without the trappings and movements of the theater, it sounded and stood still like oratorio. In either case there was relish out front of such lines as "It makes well fish" and "This is how they do not like it"; with, of course, more than a chuckle for the baritone solo, "Pigeon on the grass, alas!"

For the two performances of this revival—one at the Museum of Modern Art, with the composer conducting from the piano; the other at Town Hall with a chamber orchestra under the conductor of the 1934 performance, Alexander Smallens—it was found feasible to reassemble the original all-negro cast. This made it possible to rejoice again, after a lapse of the better part of a decade, in Edward Matthews' fine baritone as it sounded the nonsensical profundities of the "Pigeon" soliloquy, though this time he neither dressed nor gestured as St. Ignatius. The selection of negro singers for all of the roles—and for the chorus—was explained at the time of the stage performances. Greater solemnity could be expected of them; white singers would be more inclined to treat the Gertrude Stein text facetiously. Certainly there were "poker faces" as well as good voices in the group, as reassembled.

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Besides Mr. Matthews, this group included Beatrice Robinson-Wayne and Bruce Howard as the duplicate Theresas—"St. Theresa talking to St. Theresa"—"St. Theresa half in and half out of doors"; Altonell Hines and Abner Dorsey as the two commentators, Commere and Compere; and Leonard Franklyn as St. Chavez. There were also "a small chorus of saints" and "a large chorus of saints." So, counting the chorus, and looking upon the sections of a concert performance as "parts" rather than "acts," it was a case of about 35½ saints in no acts, so far as this revival was concerned

Mr. Thomson's score is an endlessly clever one, under whatever circumstances it is heard. But it fares better as an opera than as a concert work, if only because stage action tends to heighten its satire. Concert performance tends to center the attention more exclusively on the music as music, and a long evening of musical banter, however expertly handled, takes on something of monotony.

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No one will contend that there is anything fundamental or even sharply personal in the melodic or harmonic substance of this score. It is eclectic and flaunts its indebtedness to everything from the popular ballad to the Roman Catholic liturgy. But it accomplishes its musical objectives, and in an essentially musicianly way. Because of a conflict of time with the final program of the festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music, this writer renewed his acquaintance with "Four Saints," not at the Town Hall performance, but the earlier one at the Museum of Modern Art, which was called a "public rehearsal." Readers will scarcely need to be reminded that the versatile Mr. Thomson is now the music critic of the New York Herald Tribune.

Choral narrative was the basis of a new oratorio, Vladimir Heifetz's setting of H. Leivick's poetic drama, "The Golem," as disclosed at its first public performance in Carnegie Hall. The composer conducted and the Jewish Culture Society Chorus supplied the ensemble of mixed voices. Alexander Kipnis was the chief soloist. Two pianists and an organist did what they could to replace an orchestra. Though the music is not without a Jewish racial suggestion, the style is cosmopolitan and the general impression that of dignity and conservatism rather than boldness or distinction of utterance.

Opera and Song in Eire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The war has done a great deal for this country artistically by throwing it back completely on its own resources. The Irish people have become self-conscious also as they have begun to discover that the hall-mark of an international reputation is not essential to a high standard of artistic ability in either actors or musicians. The success of the Dublin Operatic Society has led to an invitation to visit Cork and it will give five operas in the southern city after a brief season here at the Capital Theater. Though built originally as an opera house, the Capital has been given over to pictures. But with the Dublin Operatic Society in occupation, it is reverting to its primary purpose. In like line of activity, the Dublin Grand Opera Company has been formed, giving its first season at the Gaiety in May.

By way of a contest, "Irish Song Hits of 1941" was presented in the Carlton. In response to a request, the Irish Authors and Composers Association received 170 song manuscripts of all kinds, from ballads to fox-trots. Preliminary adjudication by competent authorities reduced the number to 35, which were then given public performance. The method of final selection was that of calculating the volume of the spontaneous applause after each song.

The first prize was awarded to a fox-trot, "Walking Out With You," by H. D. Siberry, Dublin. This number has a fresh melody and an excellent lyric by T. A. Davis. The second prize went to a ballad, "Mary, My Treasure," composed and sung by Denis Cox, the Irish baritone who has made a name for himself outside of Ireland. Mr. Cox also sang the song that won the third prize, "Goodbye and Farewell," an arrangement by M. Bartholomew, Kells, County Meath.

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The association has opened a department to which composers are asked to send their work for examination and, if necessary, for alteration. It has the cooperation of a publishing house which will put out any composition that in the opinion of the association is worthy.

A series of "Irish Celebrity Concerts" is being organized for Dublin and other cities next winter. The performers are being chosen from Irish artists who have an international reputation, and from Dublin Feis Ceoil (Music Festival) gold medalists. All those who have been approached evince enthusiasm for the scheme and they approve the co-operative arrangement as to remuneration.

It is proposed to give the first concert in the Peacock Theater within the Abbey Theater building. It has perfect acoustic qualities, but, as its seating capacity is only 102, the concert will be repeated each night for a week. The charge for admission will bring the concerts within the reach of everybody and yet maintain them above the level of the cheap.

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Artists who have signified their willingness to appear include May Devitt, soprano; Patricia Black, contralto; and Robert Irwin, baritone. Another is Christopher Casson, son of Lewis Casson and Dame Sybil Thorndyke, who came to live in Ireland some three years ago. Mr. Casson is a singer of Irish, Welsh, and Scottish folksongs, in English as well as in their original language, and he is a performer on the ancient Irish harp. The pianist will be George Rothwell, Feis Ceoil Gold Medalist and winner of the Fritz Brase cup for sight-reading. A former chorister of St. Patrick's (National) Cathedral, Dublin, Mr. Rothwell has been a professional church organist and choirmaster since he was 16. He was the accompanist for the "Irish Song Hits of 1941" and was one of the adjudicators in the preliminary examination. Finally, Marie Viani, soprano, who is also a Feis Ceoil winner, is on the list, to which others are being constantly added.

French Masters Set Aside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

There has been staged such a tragic comedy as was common enough in Paris at the end of the last century. The trustees of our National Gallery found themselves unable to endure for more than a few months the sight of paintings by contemporary French masters lent to Australia.

This attitude was the more startling in that the collection includes superb canvases by Cézanne, Rouault, Bonnard, Matisse, Picasso, Derain, Utrillo and Vlaminck. All were relegated to the Gallery cellar. As the trustees are appointed for life, special legislation would have to be passed through Parliament to alter the Gallery constitution; therefore, despite public outcry on a large scale, this matter will wait until after the war. As we have no representative collection of modern masters, these pictures would have been of inestimable value, permanently hung.

Cézanne and Derain have a particular message for this country, the severe contours of which demand the monumental approach to a three dimensional world. We need here an Elie Faure, who will remind us that "we cannot recover any footprint but that of the poet, since he is the only one among us whose step is vigorous enough to leave its print upon the road."

Disappointment was expressed here that Professor Sizer of the Carnegie Corporation was not given the entire selection of the Australian paintings collected for America. It was felt that the committee was not representative enough. The resulting exhibition should be interesting at least from a historical and geographical point of view, as the pictures were selected from that angle. A return exhibition of American art would be greatly welcomed here.

Cleveland Symphony Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

The Cleveland Orchestra in the past season under the direction of Dr. Artur Rodzinski presented programs that were nicely divided between the familiar "regulars" among symphonic works and those by contemporary composers, with an especial fillip of modernity in the way of American music.

A long list of distinguished guest artists, the usual collaboration with the Ballet Russe, 20 children's concerts, 16 twilight concerts, and 14 special concerts marked the 28-weeks' season. The special concerts, in addition to the regular 40 subscription concerts, included a Community Fund appearance, and programs for the Friends of the Cleveland Orchestra, the Parent-Teacher Associations, the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, and the Music Teachers' National Association.

On tour the orchestra played 39 concerts in 28 cities of 11 states. And on these visits Rudolph Ringwall, associate director, presented Children's Concerts of the same nature as those he directed in the Cleveland season.

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Dr. Rodzinski and the orchestra offered a number of "firsts" during the season at Severance Hall, home of the orchestra. One of the notable features was the first complete performance anywhere of Roy Harris' Folksong Symphony, presented with the assistance of the Philharmonic Chorus. The symphony had been performed elsewhere, but without the orchestral interludes presented at these concerts.

Another novelty was the Smetana Bohemian Dance Suite, a set of piano pieces depicting Bohemian country life, transcribed for orchestra by Harold Byrns.

A further salute to American music was the first Cleveland performance of Samuel Barber's Overture to "The School For Scandal" and the Piston Suite from the Ballet, "The Incredible Flutist."

Music new to these concerts also included the Béla Bartók Concerto No. 2 for piano and orchestra, with the composer as pianist; the Alban Berg Violin Concerto, with Louis Krasner as soloist; the Hindemith Violin Concerto played by Feliz Eyle, the orchestra's assistant concertmaster; the Debussy Scottish March; the Falla ballet of gypsy life, "El Amor Brujo," the Dukas Symphony in C major; the Mozart Serenade in D major ("With the Post Horn"), and the Barbirolli arrangement of a Purcell Suite.

The opening concert of the season included a striking feature apropos of world conditions—the Vaughan Williams "A London Symphony," offered as a salute to beleagured Britain.

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A somewhat similar gesture was the performance of Elgar's Prelude, "Polonia," op. 76, in honor of Paderewski and Poland. It had further significance in the fact that Dr. Rodzinski's mother was still in that country and he had been unable to communicate with her.

Outstanding among the presentations of the season was the performance of Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde," with Edith Szantho and Charles Kullman as soloists Also notable was the presentation of the Liszt "Faust" Symphony, with the Orpheus Male Chorus, directed by Dr. Charles D. Dawe, assisting. Of unusual interest, too, was the performance of excerpts from "Parsifal," the Orpheus and Philharmonic choruses being employed with the orchestra.

The season's soloists included Heifetz in the Beethoven Concerto, Eugene List in the Rachmaninoff Second Piano Concerto, Szigeti in the Brahms Concerto, Brailowsky in the Tchaikovsky First Concerto. Egon Petri in the Liszt First Concerto and Piatigorsky in the Saint-Säens A minor Cello Concerto.

The Stratford Festival

By Percy Allen

Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.

The Shakespeare Festival season last year, although it showed a financial loss, was, all things considered, a great success and was continued for 20 weeks. This year, Mr. W. H. Savery, general manager of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, notes that the advance bookings and inquiries are much better than in 1940. The opening performances have been visited by no less than 20,000 people, in the first two weeks. This seems a most encouraging start, especially when the deficiences of transport are taken into account, and when, for example, one is reminded that a town such as Leamington, of 70,000 inhabitants, which would normally provide a considerable percentage of the audiences, cannot at present be reached late in the evening, unless by private car. These difficulties are being gradually overcome, by special arrangements; and they, in part, explain why, excepting on Saturdays, the matinées are being much better attended than are the evening performances.

The productions, for most of which Iden Payne is again responsible, have had to be simplified, because of the shortage of stagehands. The selection of the company has been made difficult by the restricted choice among young actors, many of whom are upon national duty. Mr. Godfrey Kenton, besides playing many important parts, works also in the Home Guard; and some of the younger actors may have to leave the company at any time. Mr. Payne has engaged several players new to Stratford—some of them new to Shakespeare also—among the former being Margaretta Scott, Olga Edwardes, Pamela Alan, Stamford Holme, Robert Marsden, and David Leith. The three leading men are Baliol Holloway, George Hays, and Godfrey Kenton, of whom the first two are of the utmost value, in carryinng through to success a long program.

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Two of the comedies, "Much Ado" and "The Tempest," went well, with Miss Scott as Beatrice, very well matched with George Hayes as Benedick. Jay Laurier, now an established favorite at Stratford, brought his most individual talents to the part of Dogberry, and won plenty of laughter. The audience, however, was rather floored at times by the speed and subtlety of Shakespeare's wit.

In "The Tempest," George Hayes made a dignified and authoritative Prospero; and the audience was at first thrilled, and then greatly amused, by the clever collaboration between Stephano (Jay Laurier) and Caliban (Baliol Holloway). Pamela Alan made a dainty "Ariel."

Although the company is stronger in men than in women, they found "Julius Caesar"—produced by Andrew Leigh—a much more exacting task than the comedies; and, excepting Baliol Holloway's Cassius, it is less suited to the individual capacities of the actors. Brutus (George Hayes) and Antony (Godfrey Kenton) addressed the crowd from the upper stage box, a device which certainly diminished the realism of those great scenes. Miss Scott by her dignity and feeling as Portia, showed that she can be as much at home in comedy as in tragedy.

★ ★ ★

Sheridan's "The Rivals," which seemed somewhat thin, after the majesty of Shakespeare, was more easily within the range of some of the players. Quite a perfect pair of Absolutes were Baliol Holloway and Godfrey Kenton, as the son. Mrs. Malaprop was played with a keen sense of comedy (though a little inaudibly) by Miss Freda Jackson, and Julia by the young actress, Olga Edwardes. Andrew Leigh was a bright Bob Acres; and George Hayes, as O'Trigger, played up to him well. Michael Ingham, a well voiced young actor, attacked the thankless part of Faulkland with the same emotional sincerity that he had already brought to Claudio in "Much Ado."

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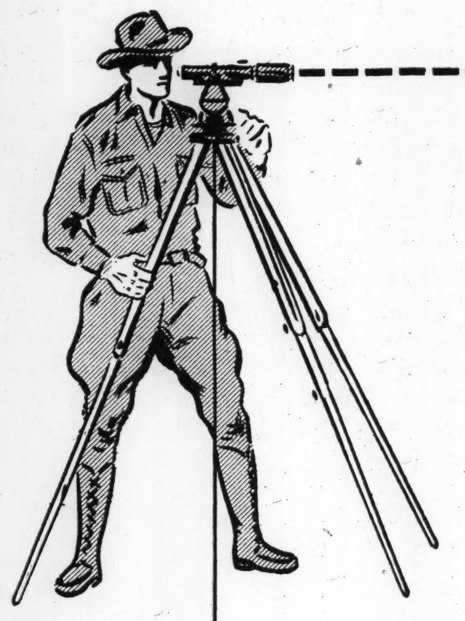

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The individual United States citizen has many accurate and completely informed sources of world news. There is no dearth of facts available to the interested inquirer. There is a great need, however, for presenting this factual information against a more helpful and reasoned background. This need it has always been the purpose of The Christian Science Monitor to meet, and this is even more its purpose today. Those who prefer to get the right angle on world events—without prejudice or hatred—will appreciate the Christian viewpoint of the Monitor. Daily reading for a few months is a good way to satisfy yourself.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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A DOLLAR A MONTH—AND WORTH IT!

Frank Kovacs Loses Opportunity to Win California State Title for Fourth Time

Parker Gives Oaklander Lesson in Concentration

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—By trying to mix "comedy" with serious tennis Frank Kovacs lost an opportunity to duplicate the performance of Melville Long who had won the California State title four times. Kovacs had previously done this successfully all through the preliminary rounds against inferior opponents but when he met Frankie Parker in the final round and tried to continue the same tactics he lost his title in four sets, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Serious-minded Parker took full advantage of the Oaklander's lapses and gave him a valuable lesson in concentration. Although Kovacs had had trouble beating Parker in their previous matches he had apparently forgotten the lessons of the past and started to play as if he were pitted against an opponent who hadn't a chance. By the time he awoke to the fact that it would take his best tennis to win, his chance for victory had vanished.

Repeats 1939 Victory

Virginia Wolfenden repeated her 1939 victory in the women's singles by defeating the promising Pat Canning in three sets and with Frank Kovacs captured the mixed doubles as well. National intercollegiate champions—Larry Dee and Jim Wade of Stanford—defeated Wayne Sabin and Gene Smith in the men's doubles. . . . Harry Likas annexed the State junior title . . . and one of the famous Griffin family—Elmer—playing in his first State tournament after a period of 18 years, won the veterans' singles and paired with Dick Vanderlas to win the veterans' doubles.

This was the first time in 13 years that the State championships had been held in San Francisco and from a financial standpoint the tournament was the most successful in years. Receipts for 1940 at the Berkeley Club were $900 while for this year at the California Tennis Club the total was $1,467. Although the California Club officials are willing to sponsor the event next year, many of the players expressed a desire for the tournament to be returned to the Berkeley courts.

Playing Backwards

John "Pepper" Martin and his Sacramento Solons have the baseball writers of the Pacific Coast wondering just how long they will be able to sustain their winning streak with the unorthodox brand of baseball they are playing. Martin admits that his tactics are against all the tried and proven laws of baseball but he intends to stick to them as long as his team continues to win games. That the fans like the show is reflected in the attendance of 86,700 for the first five weeks at home—only 10,300 short of the total attendance for the whole of the 1940 season.

At present Martin has the Solons in first place and (as one writer cleverly put it) will "continue to play the game backwards as long as his team keeps going forward." Martin has all the uncomplimentary newspaper criticisms pasted on the wall of the clubhouse and on the shelves are a number of mouth-organs for musical-diversion purposes. Sacramento may not win the Pacific Coast championship this year but Martin and his boys have certainly injected new life into the race and are sure to be a box-office attraction as long as they continue their winning streak.

Gimbel Award

Winner of the 1941 Gimbel Award is Elmo Joseph Koll. Awarded annually to the University of California senior "with the best attitude toward athletics" the award consists of a medal and a cash prize. Koll, a left-handed pitcher, entered the University of California from Crescent City, California, and has been an outstanding athlete for the past four years. This season he led the Conference with ten victories and one defeat. Koll has been especially effective against Stanford, having won all 10 games he pitched against them in his four years of competition. Besides his splendid pitching he broke up many games with his timely hitting and led the Golden Bears this season with the fine average of .429.

The result of the California Intercollegiate race was in doubt until the final game between the Golden Bears and Stanford. California had started the season with a string of triumphs and seemed certain to have the title at its mercy but the trip to Southern California was temporarily disastrous and the University of Southern California went into the lead. However, when U. S. C. came north things began to happen and by the time they had completed their schedule in the Bay region they were completely out of the race. Meanwhile Earl Sheely's ever-capable St. Mary's squad assumed the lead and (unlike U. C. and U. S. C.) did not lose their advantage on the road. In order to tie St. Mary's for first place the Golden Bears had to win their two remaining games against Stanford and this Clint Evans' boys proceeded to do. As no provision for a play-off (in case of a tie) had been made the honors were evenly divided between the two San Francisco Bay region teams. Both leaders had fine frosh teams this year and indications are that the dual title-holders will be the ones to beat in 1942. Of great interest (especially to Red Sox fans) will be the appearance of Harry Hooper's boy in the St. Mary's lineup. This youngster was among the best of the 1941 frosh and is expected to follow the splendid example of his famous father and win a place on a major league team.

H. A. R.

By-Plays

Track Athletics

The intercollegiate track season of 1941 is rapidly drawing to a close. Today finds I. C. 4-A., the oldest college track association in the United States, holding the finals of its outdoor championships at Triborough Stadium, New York. All that will be left after that will be the National Collegiate A. A. championships.

The meet held this spring have come well up to the standards of past years. Records have been broken in some events; but the marks are now so high that fewer than usual have gone by the board. We shall, however, be surprised if the N. C. A. A. championships do not produce one or two.

So far as eastern colleges go we believe that Rhode Island State College is worthy of special mention. This college does not have the enrollment which would seem to warrant its winning many championships, yet, during the past few years, it has compiled a record far better than that of many a larger institution.

A few years ago a young athlete named Fred Tootell went to Kingston and took charge of the Rhode Island track candidates. He was one of the greatest hammer-throwers of all time, a former Olympic champion as well as one-time record-holder. Track was little known at Rhode Island then; but under his guidance it has become so popular and high class that it has won the New England Intercollegiate title four times in the past five years. It has also won 22 consecutive dual meets since May, 1936. That is certainly a record to be proud of.

That the Rams have compiled such a record must be credited largely to the work of their coach. We know of no track coach today who works as hard and patiently as does this Bowdoin College graduate. He is one of those coaches who seem to have the happy faculty of being able to teach a candidate how to get the most out of his ability and imbue in him much of his own enthusiasm.

We know that there are many fine college and school track coaches in the United States who are entitled to great praise not only for the way they have developed candidates, but also for the fine influence they exert over them in their college life; yet we believe that the work being done by Tootell at R. I. State College is worthy of more publicity and praise than it has yet received and will compare most favorably with the best of them.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-Header Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Braves Field — Sta 9600

Braves Returning

The touring Braves return home tomorrow and open a 12-day stand against the so-called western half of the National League. Over this stretch they are scheduled to play 14 games, with the Pittsburgh Pirates, St. Louis Cardinals, Chicago Cubs and Cincinnati Reds coming in in that order. The Pittsburgh series opens tomorrow with a double-header and continues with singles Monday and Tuesday. The other twin bill is scheduled for a week from tomorrow with the Cubs.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox are making their second tour of the western section of the American League. Today, tomorrow and Monday the schedule keeps them at Detroit. Tuesday they play a night game with the league-leading Indians at Cleveland Stadium. If the Red Sox expect to hold a money berth in the first division, they must win a few on the road.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 30

International League

Newark 19-5, Jersey City 2-4.
Syracuse 2-3, Baltimore 1-7.
Toronto 3-3, Rochester 0-6.
Buffalo 5-2, Montreal 1-11.

American Association

Indianapolis 4-0, Louisville 3-3 (1st 11 innings).
Kansas City 12, Milwaukee 1 (2nd, rain).
St. Paul 6-1, Minneapolis 4-11.
Columbus 9-6, Toledo 0-5.

Southern Association

Atlanta 5-20, Knoxville 4-0 (2nd five innings).
Birmingham 13-7, Little Rock 4-6.
Nashville at Chattanooga, rain.
Memphis at New Orleans, rain.

Eastern League

Springfield 9-1, Hartford 1-5.
Wilkes-Barre 8-4, Scranton 0-2 (2nd 10 innings).
Albany 10-6, Binghamton 2-11.
Elmira 6-4, Williamsport 4-9.

Huge Crowds

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Major League baseball attracted 229,830 fans on Memorial Day.

The attendance by games:

National League

Brooklyn at New York	58,487
Cincinnati at St. Louis	25,632
Chicago at Pittsburgh	17,297
Boston at Philadelphia	12,937
Total	113,353

American League

Cleveland at Chicago	37,765
St. Louis at Detroit	35,412
New York at Boston	34,500
Philadelphia at Washington	7,000
Total	114,677
Grand total	229,830

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

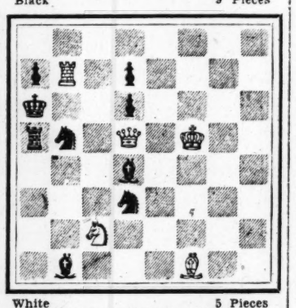
May 31, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2253

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 9 Pieces



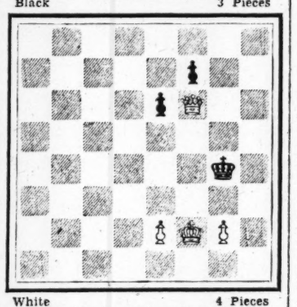
White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First Prize Two-Mover, First Quarter, 1929. Die Schwalbe, February, 1929.)

Problem No. 2254

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Three-move Section, Second Cheney Miniature Tourney, 1936.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2351. K-B4
No. 2352. 1. B-Q2 threatens
2. Kt-B4
1. . . . B-R2
2. Kt-Q3

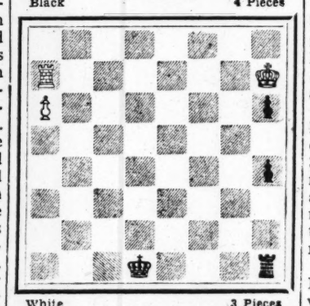
"A valve problem with the valve pieces at maximum distance from each other."

End-Game No. 564. Black wins: 1 P-Kt5; 2 PxP, RxKt; 3 PxR, P-Kt6; 4 PxP, P-B6ch; 5 PxP, P-R6, and White resigns.

End-Game No. 565

By H. Rinck

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win
(Well worth a few moments' study.)

"A Century of Two-Movers"

Some months ago the Chess Review presented a problem article by Alain White, together with sixty two-movers selected by Mr. White, F. Gamage, and C. Mansfield. The problems then selected and Mr. White's article have been used as the basis of a book with the title "A Century of Two-Movers" published by the Overbrook Press, Stamford, Conn. The sixty problems have grown to one hundred, and Mr. White's article has been revised and amplified and there is a glossary which explains pertinent problem phraseology.

The book well "represents the combination of an interest in chess and at the same time in fine printing" to quote Frank Altschul, its sponsor. The edition is limited, since the price of $7.50 is in line with its typographical excellence.

Ventnor City Tournament

The third annual invitation tournament sponsored by the Ventnor City Chess Club will take place in the Sun Room of the Municipal Pier, Ventnor City, New Jersey, from July 5 to 15. Invited to participate are Weaver W. Adams, S. N. Barnstein, J. W. Collins, R. T. Durkin, M. L. Hanauer, H. Morris, A. S. Pinkus, F. Reinfeld, A. E. Santasiere, and O. I. Ulvestad.

Mayor Harry S. Hodson takes a great interest in these summer tournaments, and his support makes them possible.

Reshevsky Leads Horowitz

It took some nine hours and 82 moves for Reshevsky to win his second game from the challenger, who parted with a P on his 25th move, but managed to bring about an ending in which each had a Kt and pawns, but to no avail, since Reshevsky mastered the ending.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Horowitz Black	Reshevsky White	Horowitz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	42 Q-Kt	K-Kt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	43 R-R8ch	K-R2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	44 R-KB8	R-B3
4 B-Kt5	P-B3	45 R-QKt8	P-Kt3
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	46 R-Kt7ch	R-B2
6 PxP	KPxP	47 R-Rch	QxR
7 B-Q3	B-K2	48 Kt-K2	P-Kt4
8 Q-B2	Castles	49 Kt-Kt	K-R3
9 Kt-B3	R-K	50 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
10 CastlesKR	Kt-B	51 K-Kt2	Q-K2
11 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt3	52 Kt-B3	Kt-K2
12 BxB	QxB	53 Kt-Q2	P-B5
13 KtxKt	BxKt	54 KPxP	PxP
14 Kt-K2	QR-Q	55 Kt-B3	Q-K5
15 Kt-Kt3	Q-R5	56 Q-QB	Kt-Kt3
16 P-Kt4	R-Q3	57 QxQBP	PxP
17 B-B5	R-B3	58 KxP	K-Kt2
18 BxB	QxB	59 Q-Q7ch	Q-K2
19 QR-Kt	P-QR3	60 Kt-K5	QxQ
20 P-QR4	P-QKt4	61 KtxQ	Kt-K2
21 PxP	RPxP	62 Kt-Kt6	K-B3
22 R-R	Kt-Kt3	63 P-R4	K-K3
23 R-R6	R-QB	64 P-R5	K-B4
24 RR-R	P-R4 (a)	65 P-B4	Kt-B3
25 P-R3	Q-Q2	66 KtxP	KtxQP
26 KtxP	R-K3	67 Kt-K3ch	K-B3
27 Q-QB5	Q-K	68 K-Kt4	Kt-B3
28 Q-B3	K-R2	69 Kt-Q5ch	K-B2
29 R-R7	R-K2	70 K-B5	K-Kt2
30 R(R7)-R6	R-K3	71 K-Kt5	Kt-Q3
31 Kt-Kt3	Kt-R5	72 P-R6ch	K-R2
32 Q-B2ch	R-Kt3	73 P-B5	Kt-B6ch
33 R-R7	P-KB4	74 K-R5	Kt-K4
34 Q-Q	R-R3	75 Kt-B7	Kt-B2
35 RR-R3	R-Q	76 KtxP	KtxP
36 K-R2	R-Q2	77 Kt-Q6	Kt-Kt
37 Q-R	RxR	78 Kt-K8	Kt-R3
38 RxR	Q-K3	79 K-Kt5	Kt-B2ch
39 Q-B3	R-Kt3	80 K-B6	K-Kt
40 Q-B2	Q-B3	81 K-K7	Kt-K4
41 K-R	Q-K3	82 P-Kt5	Resigns

(a) The sequel indicates this to be a blunder.

Botwinnik Game

Here is one of the victories of the great Russian champion. His youthful opponent was gradually outmaneuvered in an irregular Queen's Pawn game.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Bondarevsky White	Botwinnik Black	Bondarevsky White	Botwinnik Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 R-B2	Q-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB3	17 QR-KB	KPxP
3 P-K3	B-Kt5	18 RxP	R-K3
4 P-B4	P-K3	19 Q-Q3	QR-K
5 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	20 Kt-Kt	Kt-Kt3
6 B-Q3	KKt-B3	21 B-K	PxP
7 Castles	B-K2	22 QxP(a)	RxP
8 P-QKt3	Castles	23 RxR	RxR
9 B-Kt2	P-K4	24 B-B2	Kt-Q4
10 B-K2	P-K5	25 Kt-Q2	Kt(Kt3)-B5
11 Kt-Q2	BxB	26 P-R3	R-QB6
12 QxB	B-Kt5	27 Q-R4	Kt-K7ch
13 P-QR3	BxKt	28 K-R2	RxPch
14 BxB	R-K	Resigns (b)	
15 P-B3	Kt-B		

(a) 22 PxP looks preferable, and at least does not give up a P.
(b) If 29 PxR, Kt(Q4)-B5 and White has no defense.

Reshevsky Retains Title

By drawing the fourteenth game of his 16-game match with I. Horowitz, Samuel Reshevsky retained the United States championship which has been his by virtue of three successive victories in biennial championship tournaments held since 1936. Reshevsky, having won three games and drawn eleven, is sure of success should he lose the remaining two games.

New Racquet for Helen

Wide World

Helen Jacobs

WILMINGTON, Del.—Tennis Star Helen Jacobs shown painting the stands on the estate of Mrs. Norman P. Roods here recently.

May 30 Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — There was some question today as to how formal credit would be distributed for the two-man victory of Mauri Rose and Floyd Davis in the 29th annual 500-mile Memorial Day automobile race.

Rose, a "trouble-shooter" in an Indianapolis airplane motor plant, drove the winning car the last 322½ miles after Davis, a Springfield, Ill., contractor, had qualified and started the car. The winning machine averaged 115.117 m. p. h., the second fastest time in the race's history.

Chicago—Don Budge and Fred Perry, defending champions, advanced to the doubles finals of the national professional tennis tournament, eliminating Dick Skeen and John Faunce of Hollywood, 9—7, 6—0, 6—4.

Stoefen and Gledhill meet Budge and Perry for the championship Sunday afternoon.

Houston, Texas—Mrs. Russell Mann defeats Marian Miley, 1 up, and Mary Agnes Wall beats Ellamae Williams, 1 up, in semifinals of women's Trans-Mississippi golf tournament.

New York—Crowd of 59,487 sees Dodgers beat Giants twice, topping holiday major league attendance that totals 229,830.

Newark, N. J.—Joe McCluskey wins National A. A. U. 15-kilometer run, his twenty-fourth national championship, by 40 yards over Lou Gregory.

New York—New York University qualifies 11 men in preliminaries of Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships; Al Blozis, Georgetown, makes near-record shotput of 53 feet 8½ inches.

Salisbury Beach, Mass.—Leslie Pawson wins Lawrence-to-Salisbury Beach Marathon run in record time of 2:31:27, beating Gerard Cote by one-third of a mile.

Golf Schedule For Next Week

Sunday, June 1

Metropolitan Golf League: Tedesco at Bellevue; Salem at Bear Hill; Framingham at South Shore; Trapelo at Thorny Lea.
Bay State Golf League: Riverside at Woburn; Maynard at Marlboro; Brookline at Lexington; Sandy Burr at Wildwood; Ponkapoag at George Wright.
Tri-State matches for MacColl Trophy at Oyster Harbors. (Final day).

Monday, June 2

Newspapermen's Golf Association at Bellevue.
National professional tournament at Manchester, N. H. (Metropolitan style.)
W. G. A. spring team match play-offs.

Tuesday, June 3

W. G. A. handicap four-ball best-ball tournament at Salem. Classes A, B, and C.

Wednesday, June 4

M. G. A. medal play tournament at Riverside. (First day.)

Thursday, June 5

Suburban Twilight Golf League: Trapelo at Furnace Brook; Blue Hill at Needham; Wollaston at Norfolk.
Twilight Golf League: Weston at Winchester; Commonwealth at Brae Burn; Wellesley at Commonwealth.
Townshend Cup competition at Weston. Classes A, B, and C.
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Riverside (Final day.)

Friday, June 6

M. G. A. four-ball medal play tournament at Marlborough. (First day.)
M. G. A. tournament for The Country Club at T. C. C. (First day.)
W. G. A. open mixed foursome tournament at Oakley.
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Kernwood. (First day.)

Saturday, June 7

M. G. A. medal play tournament at Kernwood. (Final day.)
M. G. A. tournament for The Country Club at T. C. C. (Final day.)
M. G. A. four-ball medal play tournament at Marlborough. (Final day.)

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	29	17	.630
Chicago	24	16	.600
New York	23	19	.548
Detroit	23	20	.535
Boston	19	19	.500
Philadelphia	21	21	.500
St. Louis	13	26	.333
Washington	14	28	.333

Results May 30

New York 4, Boston 3.
Boston 13, New York 0.
Chicago 7, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 14, Washington 4.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 10, St. Louis 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	31	10	.756
Brooklyn	29	12	.707
New York	20	16	.556
Chicago	17	21	.447
Cincinnati	18	23	.439
Pittsburgh	14	21	.400
Boston	13	23	.361
Philadelphia	11	27	.289

Results May 30

Philadelphia 6, Boston 5
Boston 4, Philadelphia 1
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 6
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 4
Brooklyn 8, New York 0
Brooklyn 6, New York 2
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 1
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2 (12 innings)

Travers Fully Deserving Of Spot in Hall of Fame

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No golf Hall of Fame in America would be worth a hill of beans, in my opinion, without the inclusion of the name Jerome D. Travers. Here was the match player supreme of his period of greatness, extending from the time he won his first national amateur title, in 1907, to his capturing of the national open at Baltusrol in 1915. In five consecutive national amateur ventures, he won the championship four times, 1907 and '08, 1912 and '13. He did not compete in 1909 or '10.

Bobby Jones alone has exceeded the Travers record of winning four national amateurs, and even the nonpareil of golf did not surpass the Travers mark of four victories out of five consecutive attempts, though Jones did win four in five successive seasons, where Travers had a two-year lapse in between. That fact heightens rather than minimizes the Travers achievement in a sense, for it is a reasonable premise that the golfer who drops out of national competition a couple of seasons has a mental and perhaps physical handicap in trying to re-establish himself.

Met Great Golfers

There were many grand golfers in that period of the Travers regime. Both in national play, district championships, and open or invitation tournaments he was stacking up against such greats as Walter J. Travis, three-time winner of the national amateur and once of the British amateur; H. Chandler Egan, national amateur winner two successive years; Eben Byers at his best, at the time he won the national amateur and twice was runner-up; Frederick Herreshoff, runner-up to Harold Hilton in 1911; Chick Evans, who was to win one national open and two national amateurs; Bob Gardner, winner of two national amateurs; W. C. Fownes, Jr., winner of a national amateur; Nelson Whitney, Albert Seckel, Walter Egan, Harold Weber, Ellis Knowles, John G. Anderson, twice national runner-up; Arthur Lockwood, Mason Phelps, and others whose names were of nationwide knowledge in the interim between 1900 and 1915. Francis Ouimet came along as the one to give Travers his greatest national amateur upset, in 1914, the last time Jerry was a threat in that event, even though he did muster his forces sufficiently in 1915 to put the most glorious touch of all to a superfine record by triumphing in the national open in which the leaders of American professional golf, several luminaries from abroad and a quota of topnotch amateurs were battling against him.

In 1903, at the age of 16, Travers made his first appearance in a national amateur. Earlier that season he had won an interscholastic championship. His first match in the major league was against one of the best of the Philadelphia amateurs of that time, Dr. S. Carr, whom he defeated one up, but lost his next match to P. H. Jennings, another excellent player. In 1904, at the age of 17, his 249 for the 54 holes of medal qualification ranked third position in the national. He lost his first match to D. P. Fredericks of Oil City, who went to the semifinals. In 1905 Travers lost to Eben Byers, who was to win the title the next year, and in 1906 he went down before Walter J. Travis.

Schooling Period

These four years were what might be termed his period of schooling, gathering experience, and building up a spirit of determination that later was to help overwhelm, if not dismay, any but the most courageous of his opponents. In 1907 he won his first national amateur title and in the accomplishment he had the satisfaction of beating the defender, Eben Byers, who had beaten him two years earlier. In 1908, retaining his title, he downed Walter Travis along the way. Thus in these two years he had turned the tables on these two national headliners. Three times in national amateurs he won over Travis, a remarkable record. Twice he defeated Byers. He walloped Chick Evans in 1912 and won a great match from Francis Ouimet in 1913.

In 1907 the 20-year-old had the golfing tongues of the entire country wagging over his performances, for in that season he captured the national amateur, the Metropolitan District and the New Jersey State championships, a triple accomplishment which in the words of the one writer of that period was a feat unparalleled in the annals of American amateur golf. The following year, retaining the title, his semifinal round opponent was Walter J. Travis and they were playing at Garden City, Travis' home course and a layout which the great master himself had remodeled, for he was an architect as well as player.

The echoes of that Travers-Travis match long reverberated. It was the first time this pair had met over the 36-hole route. They played brilliantly, for that period, 76 apiece in the morning, Travis one up. It continued nip-and-tuck, but Travis finally became two up with four to play. The Travers chin stuck out a little more, every shot went true, and by finishing 4, 4, 4, 3, a birdie at the 35th, Travers won three of the last four holes and the match.

That was one of a number of epic matches between these two, one called "The Old Man," the other "The Kid." They split even on two 23 hole affairs, in one of which Travers was only 17 years old. Alec Smith, to whom Travers gave full credit for his advancement in the art of play, as well as mental outlook on the game, once said there was not a professional in the land he wouldn't rather tackle at match play than his pupil Jerry Travers.

Small of Stature

Travers had no Lawson Little physique to help him pile up such a sparkling golfing record. He was, as one writer put it, "short of stature, but lithe, wiry and as strong as a Kerry bull." His wooden club play was erratic over the years, but he was a master of the irons and putter. He also had an uncanny faculty for pulling off a superfine shot in a crucial point of a match, serving the double purpose of bolstering his own cause and damaging both the prospects and the morale of an opponent.

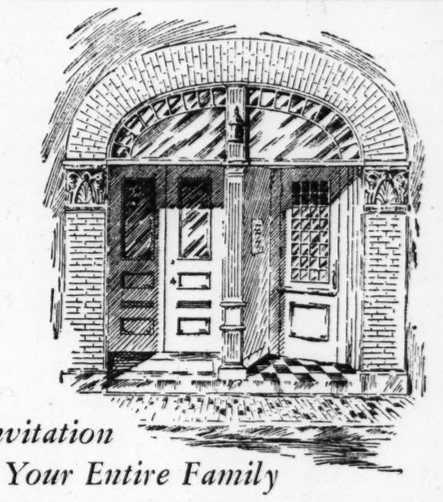
It was from Travers, in the national amateur of 1913, that Francis Ouimet learned an invaluable lesson in this matter of delivering a telling blow at the psychological moment. Ouimet then was the green youngster and had held the great Travers even for 21 holes. It was at the eighth hole of the afternoon play, as I recall it, that Ouimet banged an iron up six feet from the cup, portending a birdie and probable winning hole, but Travers, playing second, put his ball three feet away. He was the one that bagged the birdie and with that, essentially, went the match. It was a typical Travers feat in those days of his golfing greatness.

Did You Know?

If a fielder stops or catches a ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person, the batter is entitled to three bases.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON



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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 100,000
Previous day's sales 345,000
1941 volume to date 53,309,289
1940 volume to date 110,863,890

Stocks Shift Over Slightly Uneven Range

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Faint recovery signs appeared here and there in today's stock market but many issues dozed at slightly lower levels.

Mixed tendencies were the rule at the start of the brief session and definite trends were lacking near the final hour. Dealings were negligible.

Few customers showed up in boardrooms, the majority extending yesterday's holiday over the week-end. Most brokers, though, were of the opinion the market acted fairly well in the face of bad news from Crete, the cloudy tax program, the governmental price-fixing outlook and extension of priorities to many basic materials used in defense operations.

Stocks on the rising side included Bethlehem Steel, Southern Railway, Sears Roebuck, Chrysler, Caterpillar Tractor, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Aircraft, United Aircraft, Anaconda and Texas Corp.

Backward were U. S. Steel, General Motors, American Telephone, International Harvester, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Smelting, Boeing and

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices followed irregular trends today.

Only fractional changes were registered toward the clase after a short session of slim dealings.

U. S. Governments, fairly active of late, attracted scarcely any action and prices were unchanged, both in the stock exchange and over the counter.

Gainers among the corporates included Erie 5s of '75, Remington Rand 4½s of '56 with warrant, Northern Pacific 4s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s of '66 "B," and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Off slightly were City of New York 3s, St. Paul 5s, International Telephone 5s, Western Maryland 4s and Third Avenue adjustment 5s of '60.

Foreign government dollar loans were equally irregular. Danish Consolidated 5½s jumped 19½ points in the curb on the transfer of 25 bonds. Bond men explained the market on this issue was thin and rarely traded. Issues of Queensland, Sydney and Buenos Aires improved.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Intl. Power Co., Ltd., pf	$1.75	..	July 2	June 14
Loew's Thea. (M.) pf	$3.50	..	June 30	June 14
Mangel S. Co., pf	$1.25	..	June 15	June 3
Nazareth Cement Co. 7% pf	$4.66⅔	..	June 16	June 5
Upressit Metal Cap Corp. 8 pf	$2	..	July 1	June 16
U. S. Leather pr. pf	$3	..	July 1	June 10
Wood Steel (Alan) pf	$2.25	..	June 20	June 10
Extra				
Hollinger Con G M	5c	..	June 17	June 3
Mead Johnson & Co	75c	..	July 1	June 14
Montreal City & District Savings Bank	$1	..	July 2	June 14
Increased				
Brillo Mfg	25c	..	July 1	June 16
Interim				
Blau-Knox	15c		July 7	June 9
Liquidating				
Carib Synd Ltd	*$1.20	..	.....	.....
United Shipyds Inc "A"	40c	..	June 2	.....
Regular				
Albany & Sus RR	$4.50	S	July 1	June 14
Allied Strs pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 17
Am Bank Note pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 11
American Tobacco Co 6% preferred	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Bellows & Co, Inc, "A"	25c	Q	June 12	June 2
Berghoff Brew	25c	Q	June 16	June 2
Boston Gardn Arena	$5		May 28	May 26
Brillo Mfg Co, "A"	50c	Q	July 1	June 16
Buff N East Pow, 1st pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do $1.60 pf	40c	Q	July 1	June 14
Canada Northern Power Corp, Ltd	25c	Q	July 25	June 30
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 30
Cent M Pow, 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 5 pf	62½c	Q	July 1	June 10
Chicago Dock and Canal co	$1	Q	June 1	May 22
Comnl Solvents	25c	..	June 30	June 6
Consumers Pow, $5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 13
Do $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	July 1	June 13
Dulce Power	75c		July 1	June 14
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 14
Ewa Plantation	20c	..	June 14	June 5
Fear (Fred) & Co	50c	Q	June 16	May 27
Gen Thea Eq	25c	..	June 16	June 9
Goldblatt Bros pf	62½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Helme Co (G. W.)	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 7
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 7
Hercules Powder	60c	..	June 25	June 13
Hinde&Dauch Pap	25c	..	July 1	June 7
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 7
Hollinger Cons G M	50c	..	June 17	June 3
Ill Bell Tel	$2	..	June 30	June 19
Indianapolis P&L	40c		July 15	June 30
Ingersoll Rand pf	$2	S	July 1	June 9
Intl Salt Co	50c		July 1	June 9
Intl Silver pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 13
Kan El Pow pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 14
Kingston Prod pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 26
Lindsay L&C pf	17½c	Q	June 16	June 7
Lone Star Cem	75c	Q	June 30	June 11
Mathieson Alk W pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 9
Mead Johnson & Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 14
Minn Min & Mfg	60c	..	June 10	June 3
Montreal C & D Sav Bank	$3	Q	July 2	June 14
Motors AcceptCo 6	$1.50	Q	June 16	May 31
Nat Brew Ltd	50c	Q	July 2	June 14
Nat Discount Corp	50c	Q	May 31	May 20
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	May 31	May 20
Nehi Corp	15c	Q	July 1	June 14
Do pf	$1.31¼	Q	July 1	June 14
No Am Fin A	5c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pr pf	20c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 7 pf	$7½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Northwestn Teleg	$1.50	S	July 1	June 14
Okla N Gas	35c	..	June 30	June 12
Do 6 pf	75c	..	June 30	June 12
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	June 30	June 12
Ontario Loan&Deb	$1.25	Q	July 2	June 16
Ottawa El Ry	30c	Q	June 30	June 4
Placer Dev Ltd	60c	S	June 30	June 9
Phila El Pow pf	50c	Q	July 1	June 10
Pub NB&Tr (NY)	37½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Richardson Co	50c	..	June 12	May 31
Skenandoa Rayon Corp	25c		July 1	June 14
Do 5 pr pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 14
Do 5 pf A	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 14
Southland Royalty	5c	..	June 20	June 10
So Cal Edisn orig pf	37½c	Q	July 15	June 20
Do pf C	34⅜c	Q	July 15	June 20
So Porto Rico Sug pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 9
Standard Brands	10c	Q	July 1	June 9
Do$4.50cum pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Sterchi Bro Strs pf	75c	Q	June 30	June 20
Taggart Corp pf	62½c	Q	July 1	June 14
Thomson El Weld Co	$1 ..		June 2	May 27
Toronto Gen Trusts Corp	$1	Q	July 2	June 14
U S Potash	50c	..	June 30	June 14
U S Truck Lines, Inc. of Delaware	25c	..	June 14	June 4
Upson-Walton	15c	..	June 20	June 10
Utica Knitting Co	$1	..	June 16	June 6
Vinco Corp	15c	..	June 25	June 10
Wa'alua Agricultural Co, Ltd.	50c	..	June 26	June 16
Warren (S D) Co	75c	Q	June 26	June 18
Wesson O & S	25c	..	July 1	June 14
Wheeling Stl pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 13

*Proposed-liquidating dividend to be paid on or about June 20, 1941.

Exchange Seat Off $1,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements were reported for sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat for $27,000, off $1,000 from the previous sale. Highest price paid this year was $35,000 in January and the lowest $20,000 early this month.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	47¼	47	47	M'y24
51⅜	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y26
7¾	5½	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y29
22⅜	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20	20	20	M'y21
157⅛	12	Addressog (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y26
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	39¼	38¾	39¼	M'y29
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y19
5	37⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y29
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	M'y26
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	2	21¾	21¼	21¼	M'y28
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	3	8	7¾	7¾	M'y22
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	146	145¾	145¾	—1¾
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	M'y27
3⅛	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	17	17	17	M'y24
1¼	1	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y23
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'y15
55¾	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	55¼	55	55	— ½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	17	16⅝	17	M'y29
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	44	44	44	M'y28
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	3	6½	6¼	6¼	M'y29
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'y29
38	29⅛	Am Br S (.40g)	6	36	35½	36	M'y29
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	79⅜	78½	78½	M'y29
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y28
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	7	26¾	26¾	26¾	
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	70	69¾	70	+ ⅝
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	+1½
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6½	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y28
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	6	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	M'y29
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y28
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
22½	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	5	22½	22¼	22¼	M'y24
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill	1	11	11	11	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
94⅜	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	7	84	84	84	M'y29
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11	11	11	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4½	4½	4½	M'y29
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	5	17	17	17	M'y29
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	3	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	M'y29
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	1	30⅜	29⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
7	5	Am Saf R (¾g)	11	5¾	5	5	M'y27
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (1⅝e)	3	8	8	8	M'y22
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	8	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	145½	145½	145½	M'y29
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	M'y29
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	M'y26
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	15	15	15	M'y29
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	85½	85½	85½	M'y29
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	M'y27
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	11	150⅞	150	150¾	+ ⅝
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	62¾	62½	62½	M'y29
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	63	62¾	62¾	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	+ ½
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y29
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
83⅝	51⅝	AmWoolen	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	M'y29
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	2	57¾	57¾	57¾	M'y28
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	14	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	13	13	13	M'y29
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y29
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	⅛	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	M'y29
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	M'y28
5½	4	Armour Ill	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y29
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	5	53¾	53¼	53¾	M'y29
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34¾	23	Arm Cork (½g)	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
87⅜	67⅛	Arnold C (½g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y27
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y29
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	M'y26
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	M'y20
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
50⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	3	26¾	26⅜	26¾	— ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	68	67½	67½	M'y28
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	17	17	17	M'y27
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'y29
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	14	21	20½	20½	— ¾
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y29
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	M'y29
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	61	61	61	M'y22
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y27
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y16
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	12	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	1	13½	13½	13½	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'y29
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y29
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	4	8⅛	8	8	M'y29
7½	6½	Barker Br (⅜e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y26
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	10	9½	9⅛	9⅛	M'y29
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	5	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	M'y29
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'y27
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y26
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y27
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	1	34½	34½	34½	
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.45g)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	55½	55½	55½	M'y29
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28	27⅝	28	M'y29
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	9	70	69¼	69¼	— ½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	— ½
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	M'y29
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	M'y28
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y21
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	6	26¾	26⅝	26¾	M'y29
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19⅜	19	19	M'y28
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	M'y29
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	7	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	M'y29
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y29
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	M'y23
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	10	4	4	4	M'y29
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (⅛g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (⅛g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y29
41	30⅜	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44⅛	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	M'y27
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	M'y26
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	M'y27
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	M'y27
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23¼	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y28
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
34¼	24	Bullard Co (1g)	*2	24½	24½	24½	M'y29
333¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	7	16½	16	16½	M'y28
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y28
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y29
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y28
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y28
21⅜	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'y29
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	M'y29
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	M'y29
12	7½	Byron Jack(¾g)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	M'y29

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19	19	19	M'y29
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅜	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	2			⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y29
13¾	11	Canada Dry (.60)	2	11	11	11	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
39⅞	34	Cannon Mills ½g	2	34	34	34	M'y27
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y27
30½	22	Carpent S H 1½g	2	27	26⅝	26⅝	M'y29
3¼	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	11	2⅜	2½	2½	M'y24
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+1⅝
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (½g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	9	9½	9½	9½	
22⅜	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y28
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y29
126	111½	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y22
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	M'y29
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3	3	3	M'y28
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y24
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	4	19	18¾	19	M'y29
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y26
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	4	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ½
102½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	3	94	94	94	M'y26
3	2¼	Ches Corp	46	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y29
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y29
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅜	1⅛	Chi Great West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y29

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1⅛e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y29
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	5	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ½
44½	37½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	38⅛	38½	38½	M'y28
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'y29
⅜	⅜	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y26
¼	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y29
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y21
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	M'y22
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (1½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y20
2⅞	1¾	Childs Co	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y29
72⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	4	55⅜	54⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	M'y29
3	2¼	City Stores	4	2½	2¼	2½	M'y27
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	*1	32	32	32	M'y28
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25	25	25	M'y28
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	5	35¾	35½	35¾	M'y29
36½	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	16	33½	33	33	M'y29
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	M'y28
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	M'y24
103½	100¾	Colgate-P (1⅝a)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y29
20	14	Col Fuel&I (1½g)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
21¾	15¾	Col Br A (.90g)	6	16	16	16	M'y23
21	15½	Col Br B (.90g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	3	2½	2½	2½	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	M'y29
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y23
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	M'y27
80½	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	76	76	M'y21
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	2	23½	23½	23½	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y27
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	29⅜	29½	29⅜	
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y16
11½	8

Commerce and Finance

Henderson's Right to Fix Prices Is Under Senatorial Fire

Business and Industry

Save and Get 6 P. C. Return, Says Babson

By Roger W. Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—While the newspapers are filled with war news and it looks as if the world might go to smash, it is well to remember that trees are budding as they have every spring; and compound interest is going on just the same every day, including Sundays and holidays!

When I graduated from college I went to work for a Boston banking house at $6 per week. I was fairly contented until I read a story of how John D. Rockefeller, Sr., got his great wealth. Said he: "When I was working at $6 a week, I learned that if I could save $100, the interest on this amount at 6 per cent would give me as much as I was earning in one week; that when I could save $400, the interest would give me as much as I could earn in a month. I, therefore, devoted all my energy to saving and getting 6 per cent compound interest."

Talked With Edison

During the last talk that I had with Thomas A. Edison, I asked whom he considered his equal as a great inventor. Rising from his couch and shaking his shaggy white head, he replied: "Babson, I guess the world's greatest inventor was the chap who invented 6 per cent compound interest!"

My father at Gloucester, Massachusetts, used to say to me: "The wheel of fortune continually revolves. The great majority get on at the top and fall at the bottom; a few have the courage to get on at the bottom and get off at the top; but those who get on the wheel and stay on through prosperity and depression, depending upon 6 per cent compound interest, are sure to be successful."

The saving of $1 per year, paid at the beginning of each year, will increase at compound interest to over $150 in 40 years. With this simple rule one can quickly figure that saving $1 a week under these conditions will amount to almost $7,800 in 40 years. If this dollar a week is increased to $6 a week, the sum jumps to nearly $50,000! Is there a single reader of this column who cannot save $6 a week?

With these figures staring us in the face, why should we clamor for pensions, bonuses, and Government Social Security? Compound interest treats everyone alike, rich and poor, black and white, young and old. It is one of the basic principles of democracy. Are we not making a great mistake in forgetting compound interest and jumping to false gods of which we never heard 10 years ago?

Getting 6 P. C. Interest

Some readers will deply: "Yes, this is all right in theory, but how can we get 6 per cent interest?" It is true that most banks in their savings department pay only from 1 per cent to 2 per cent, while U. S. Government Baby Bonds pay under 3 per cent and Federal Building and Loan Associations are paying about 4 per cent or less. Let me tell you, however, that the soundest corporations in the country have earned an average of over 6 per cent during this entire century. They today are erning very much more than 6 per cent on the price you would need to pay for becoming a part owner in their business. Take this clipping to your local banker and he will give you a list of such companies.

Without doubt, the New York Stock Exchange abused its power and is entitled to much of the severe punishment which it has received. These sins, however, have caused people to forget the blessings of the stock exchange and to miss the great opportunities which it often offers. In saying this, I have no thought of quotations; they may go up or they may go down. I have in mind the opportunity which readers have to buy an interest in the buildings, machinery, and business possibilities of certain necessary, growing, and profitable corporations.

Some Simple Rules

In selecting what to buy in order to get 6 per cent compound interest with safety, your banker should first seek safety with a possibility for profits. Net losses can be eliminated only by making certain profits in order to offset certain inevitable losses. This requires wide diversification.

Purchase securities of those companies selling under their asset values. This should give you some advantage in case of future anti-capitalistic legislation. Invest in first liens or stock issues not preceded by bonds or embarrassing preferred issues; that is, invest in companies which cannot be "busted" during any post-war depression.

Buy stocks which are more or less "inflation proof" such as certain companies rich in natural resources of oil, salt, sulphur, nickel, timber, etc. I further prefer securities of companies which have dealt for some years with organized labor and would not now be upset by C. I. O. domination. And, of course, invest in growing industries rather than in declining industries.

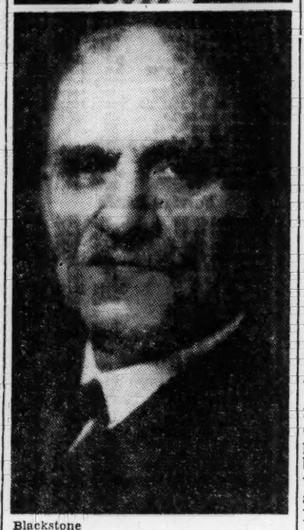
Have Investment Program

The safest way of getting 6 per cent compound interest is to have and be willing to pay someone to help you develop it and stick to it. Do not bother about quotations. Visualize the physical plant, the net assets, and the earning power of the company in which you invest and forget stock market quotations. If you owned the whole of a business, these are the only factors which you would consider. You would not care as to what the neighbors would be bidding for your stock.

It, of course, is vitally important for you to watch these factors of plant, net assets, and earning capacity in the large corporation of which you are a stockholder as well as for a little company of your own. This, however, is something which you can do by the reports published in the press and elsewhere. If you will only make up your mind to lay up a certain sum each week, however small, and secure 6 per cent compound interest by observing the above few simple rules, your fortune is assured.

Editor's Note—Mr. Babson's optimism in assuming that a 6 per cent compound interest is available to the average investor over a long period may not be shared by many who have found such a goal impossible of attainment. We leave it to him and them.

Fire Underwriters



Blackstone

Top: Robert P. Barbour, elected President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, succeeding Col. F. D. Layton, President of the National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Barbour is U. S. Manager of the Northern Assurance Co. Bottom: John M. Thomas, advanced from Chairman of the Executive Committee to Vice-President, succeeding Mr. Barbour. Mr. Thomas is President of the National Union Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.

Purcell Appointed SEC Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ganson Purcell has been appointed as one of the Securities and Exchange commissioners. He has been director of the trading and exchange division of the SEC.

Mr. Purcell fills the vacancy caused by the transfer of Jerome N. Frank, to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Chairman of the SEC, Edward F. Eicher, said he was delighted that "the President had chosen to promote from within our staff. Such appointments constitute one of the best incentives to true career service in the Federal Government. Mr. Purcell is one of the veterans of our staff, having been with us almost from the moment this commission was created."

Mr. Purcell was born in San Gabriel, Calif., and was educated at Harvard Law School. He became law assistant to the office of legislative counsel to the Senate in 1930.

As assistant legislative counsel, he specialized in financial legislation including the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities and Exchange Act. He became attorney on the general counsel staff of the SEC in 1934, assistant director of the trading and exchange division in 1936 and director in 1937.

Australians Must Give Up All Dollar Funds

CANBERRA, Australia (Australian-Associated Press) — Australian Treasurer Arthur Fadden estimated that a recent ruling requiring Australian residents to sell to the Australian government any United States dollar funds or currency in their possession would affect $1,500,000 in American funds owned by Australians.

Mr. Fadden said the money affected was mostly in bank balances in the United States held by Australians.

Henderson's Power to Fix Prices Debated

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—A double-headed dispute involving millions of dollars for farmers, the public, and the Government gathered momentum today on the Senate side of the Capitol.

One clash involved the Administration's powers to fix "price ceilings" on the farm products, metals, or anything else involved in the huge national defense drive. Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio contended the President Roosevelt had absolutely no authority to do this.

"If the President can fix prices, he can fix wages and salaries and do anything else he wants to," Senator Taft said.

The second controversy centered about the price-boosting Farm Loan Bill recently signed by President Roosevelt. Here Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma claimed that Congress ordered Government loans at "85 per cent of parity without ever determining what parity should be by law."

The Oklahoma Senator has asked the Senate Agriculture Committee hold a broad investigation of parity prices for farm products and then write the resulting formula into law.

This request, obviously involving millions of dollars in crop values, precipitated both disputes when Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, defended his right to fix price maximums. Mr. Henderson appeared before the Agriculture Committee Thursday.

The Price Administrator testified that President Roosevelt was exercising the same price fixing powers used during the last war by President Wilson and added that the Government expected to act "when any price gets out of line."

Chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina, who clashed frequently with Mr. Henderson over powers to fix prices without express authority from Congress, predicted that the Agriculture Committee would approve the Thomas resolution for an investigation of farm parity price levels.

"This man Henderson apparently thinks that an executive order is a law," Senator Smith said.

Commodity Prices Continue to Move Up Sharply in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices continued to move upward sharply during the week ended May 24, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index rising 0.5 per cent to a new high for the period since mid-October 1937, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The tight shipping situation, congressional provision for higher crop loans, continued heavy demand, and speculation in commodity markets were largely responsible for the current widespread increase. Marked advances were reported for hides and skins, grains, raw cotton and wool, petroleum products and oils and fats.

The all-commodity index, which has risen steadily since the first week in March and rather sharply during the past three weeks, now stands at 85.0 per cent of the 1926 average. This represents a gain of nearly 2½ per cent in the past four weeks and more than 9 per cent as compared with last year at this time.

Since mid-August, 1939, the low point of prices prior to the outbreak of war, there has been a rise in the general level of approximately 14 per cent. Prices of farm products have shown the greatest increase, 28 per cent; textile prices have risen 23 per cent; foods, 20 per cent; hides and leather products, 15 per cent, and building materials, more than 12 per cent.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	May 24 1941	May 17 1941	P.C. Changes to May 24, '41 From May 17 1941	May 25 1940
All commod'ies	85.0	84.6	+ 0.5	+ 9.3
Farm products	77.3	76.3	+ 1.3	+15.7
Foods	79.5	79.7	— 0.3	+12.4
Hides & leather	106.9	106.1	+ 0.8	+ 5.4
Textile	82.9	82.4	+ 0.6	+14.5
Fuel & light mtls	76.2	75.6	+ 0.8	+ 5.2
Metal & products	98.2	98.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
Bldg materials	100.5	100.2	+ 0.3	+ 8.5
Chem & allied	84.2	83.7	+ 0.6	+ 9.9
Housefurnish'gs	92.5	92.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Misc commod	79.7	79.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Raw materials	79.9	79.3	+ 0.8	+12.5
Semimnfd atcls	86.5	86.4	+ 0.1	+10.8
Manufactrd com	87.5	87.2	+ 0.3	+ 7.6
Com other than farm products	86.7	86.5	+ 0.2	+ 8.1
Com other than farm and foods	87.7	87.3	+ 0.5	+ 6.0

Work and Pay Rolls Hit New High in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

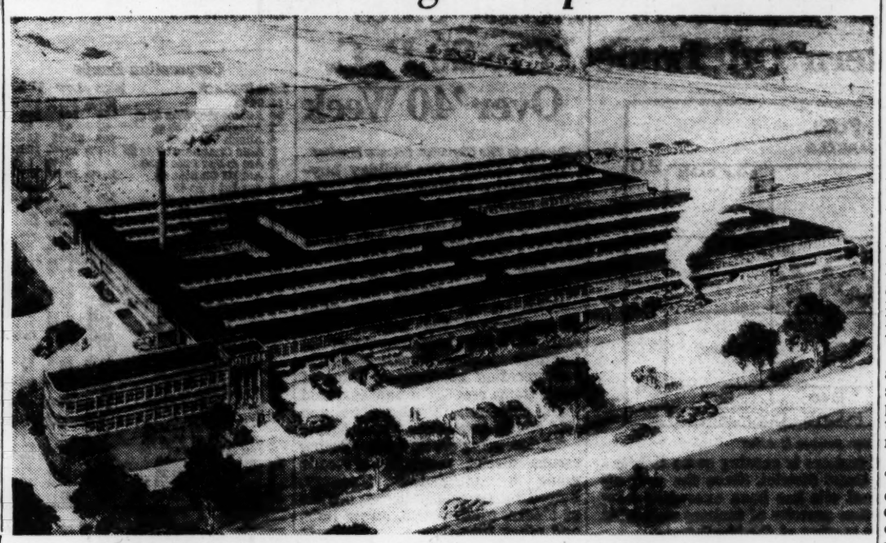
TRENTON, N. J.—Employment and pay rolls in New Jersey factories went to an all-time high during April, John J. Toohey, Jr., State Labor Commissioner, reported.

There were approximately 574,014 workers in 1500 plants, an increase of 10,148 over March, and 117,004 over April of last year. Weekly pay rolls at the mid-month period were $15,858,148, a boost of $135,910 over the preceding month, and $4,914,898 better than a year ago.

The gains were larger than seasonal, Mr. Toohey said, and were due primarily to expanding defense production.

Shipbuilding, iron and steel, stone, clay and glass, radio parts and the chemical groups registered the largest increases in both employment and pay rolls.

Rheem Manufacturing Co. Opens New Plant



An example of industry's cooperation with the National Defense Program is being demonstrated by the formal opening of the (above) second Chicago plant of Rheem Manufacturing Co. In about 65 working days from the pouring of its foundation, this new plant was in production, releasing the company's original Chicago plant for the exclusive production of defense material.

On February 5 the company was awarded a $3,000,000 contract for the manufacture of 100-pound practice bombs for the Army. By April 15 the original plant had been stripped, redesigned, re-equipped, completely tooled up and had started production of practice bombs. During the same short period the new plant was built, equipped and put into production of the company's regular line of products, including gas water heaters, boilers and tanks. In addition to practice bombs, the company is also producing fins for demolition bombs at the original plant.

Norris Asking For Gigantic Power Supply

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Senator George Norris (Ind) of Nebraska has suggested that the Government undertake a multi-billion-dollar national power development to meet a "serious shortage" of electricity needed for the defense program.

Senator Norris, legislative father of the Tennessee Valley Authority, told a press conference that such a program should provide for the establishment of regional power authorities throughout the country and should make possible a coast-to-coast network of transmission lines. The cost would be "several billion dollars," he said.

"Of course," he added, "the opponents of public power will argue that the program couldn't be finished in time to aid the national defense. But if we followed that theory, there would be no use building battleships or other armament that takes a long time in construction. If we believed in that theory, we might as well not ever do anything.

"If we had undertaken such a power program several years ago, we now could be giving Great Britain all the planes she needs. Even 500,000 more kilowatts of power would give a wonderful impetus to our defense effort.

"The dams that would be built and the flood-control work that would be undertaken would justify the project even if it never created a single kilowatt of power. It would save millions of dollars that now are lost every year by erosion and floods."

Senator Norris said the TVA had demonstrated its value in the defense program, and added that when the development first was suggested, opponents had argued it would never be of any real benefit to national defense.

"The assistance it has given to aluminum production, through the sale of power to the Aluminum Company of America, has been almost beyond imagination," the Senator declared. "If it had not been for the TVA, the company would have been so crippled that the country would have practically no aluminum for defense needs."

The Nebraskan said the TVA now was making arrangements to obtain additional power by extending transmission lines to private companies and buying their surplus electricity.

Chile Cuts Dollar In Relation to Peso

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Action has been taken to lower the cash value of the United States dollar in relation to the Chilean peso by, at the most, 20 per cent.

The Exchange Control Board ordered banks to buy dollar checks, drafts, etc., at a rate of only 25 pesos to the dollar, instead of 31.

No explanation was offered immediately.

The exchange rate for imports handled through the Exchange Control Board remained at 31 pesos to the dollar.

Twelve-Cent Ceiling Is Seen Too Low for Copper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Twelve cents as a "ceiling" price for copper is at least two cents too low, declare the Arizona Copper Tariff Board, State Department of Mineral Resources, and Small Mine Operators Association.

These agencies and the entire mining industry are joined in an effort to have the top price for the red metal set at 14 cents a pound instead of the 12 cents advocated by Leon Henderson, director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Sam H. Morris of Globe, chairman of the Copper Tariff Board made up of five citizens, has gone to Washington to persuade Mr. Henderson and others in authority that 14-cent copper would go a long way toward making the United States independent of foreign producers. Before he left he had been pledged the assistance of both Arizona's Senators and its one representative.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The War Damage Act, which recently received Parliamentary approval is an attempt to offer the country a comprehensive scheme applicable to almost all kinds of serious loss which may result from enemy action during the present war.

Part I of the Act was approved earlier. It concerned the insurance of "immovables" such as land, buildings, and fixed plant. This part of the scheme, based upon Schedule A of the Income Tax Assessment, requires five annual contributions at the premium rate of 2s in the £1, the first payable on July 1, and collected by the Inland Revenue authorities.

As traders' stocks were already provided for under the War Risks Insurance Act, 1939, it only remained to legislate on the war insurance of "movables."

Presents Difficulties

But this, it is hardly necessary to add, has presented the greatest difficulties, as the prolonged discussions on Part II of the War Damage Act have shown. This section outlines three new schemes:

1. Business Scheme, covering industry and business equipment.
2. Farmers' Scheme, covering agricultural equipment, livestock, and produce.
3. Private Goods and Chattels Scheme, for furniture, clothing, and personal effects.

All three schemes operate through the chief fire insurance companies, and Lloyds which are designated agents of the Board of Trade.

In the Business Scheme, the premium rate is 30s per cent to Sept. 30, 1941, while for private goods and chattels it is £1 per cent to £2,000, 30s per cent for the next £1,000, and £2 per cent for a further £7,000, and making £10,000 the maximum amount insurable.

A policy under the Private Goods and Chattels Scheme is deemed a "first loss" policy, so that any loss will be met in full up to the amount covered by such policy. But there are limits to the amount recoverable. Thus, in the case of valuables, it will be £100 or 20 per cent of the sum insured (whichever is the greater) and, except for autos no more than £50, or 5 per cent of the sum insured, will be paid. Where no insurance has been paid, the highest sum for one article will be £25. For though there is no free insurance under the Business Scheme, householders who fail to effect insurances under the Goods and Chattels Scheme, will be covered up to £200, if single, £300 if married, with £25 for each child under 16 years of age.

Conduct Inventory

In connection with Scheme No. 3 this country has just carried through a great inventory. In more than 1,000,000 households, the people themselves have been busy assessing the replacement cost of their goods and chattels should they suffer damage through bombing or other enemy action. Though not required to include every individual item these inventories are expected to be fairly comprehensive and to give a reliable estimate of the value of clothes, linen, cutlery, furniture, etc. "Full value" is taken to mean cost of replacement at the time of loss less a reasonable amount for depreciation. On the completion of the inventory, it is suggested that one copy should be deposited in safekeeping away from the property concerned.

Goods supplied under the hire-purchase system are insurable by either party to the extent of his interest, but compulsorily insurable only by the "bailee" or purchaser, when the aggregate value of the business equipment of which they form a part is over £1,000 and then also to the extent of their interest in them.

Professional people come under the Business Scheme only in respect of their professional equipment, while persons having in their possession goods of which they are not the owners may insure such if they so desire—but it is not compulsory.

Religious, charitable and educational institutions as well as public utility undertakings come under the scheme on a voluntary basis, whatever the value of their insurable goods.

Since in the case of farmers the value of their insurable goods may vary considerably during the year, for seasonal or other reasons, they may effect insurances for different amounts in the three periods ending June 15, Aug. 15, and Sept. 30, respectively, provided such insurance is always for an amount which is at least twice that of the assessment under Schedule A (or the annual rent).

In all these schemes "war damage" is not only "damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of action taken by the enemy" but also "action taken in combatting the enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by the enemy" or of "measures taken under proper authority to avoid the spreading of, or otherwise to mitigate the consequences of such damage."

Payments Calculated

Contributions are to be over a period of five years and it is estimated that they will bring in about £200,000,000. Should the damage exceed this amount, then the Government will pay the whole of the excess to the extent of a further £200,000,000; but after that the State and the contributor will have to share the burden equally.

Payments of insurance claims will, in general, only be made after the war. But to them will be added interest at 2½ per cent. If, however, cases of obvious hardship are brought to the notice of the authorities, payment will be made earlier under the Business Scheme, but not to a greater amount than £100. Under the private goods and chattels scheme the maximum will be £25. Should the Board of Trade be satisfied that a replacement or repair of goods is necessary in the public interest or that undue hardship would otherwise result, then a concession will also be made on these grounds.

Such legislation is in the nature of an experiment since this country has not been called upon before to face the damage wrought by bombing, nor is it possible to calculate the extent of the losses which may result or how these will be distributed among the various sections of the population. But general opinion seems to accept present legislation as the fairest attempt to meet unprecedented conditions.

$90,000,000 Savings Bonds Sold in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced it sold $90,000,000 of defense saving bonds last week, bringing total sales in the first 24 days of the campaign to $347,861,000.

Sales of defense postal savings stamps amounted to $2,800,000.

Petroleum Reserves Regarded As Vital in the Current War

Third in a series of three articles on Oil for the Ramparts of Democracy.

TULSA, Okla.—That oil may be the deciding factor in the present world war was forecast by Dr. R. E. Wilson, Petroleum Consultant for the Office of Production Management, at the recent convention of the American Petroleum Institute at Houston. The greatest asset to the Democracies is their control of oil, the greatest handicap to the totalitarians is the threat of oil starvation.

"The war is being fought with and for petroleum," said Dr. Wilson and if hostilities should be protracted over a long period of time, "In the long pull" the Democracies will win.

The startling statement that "Germany and Italy are carrying on their war, plus the civilian, industrial and agricultural activities of most of Europe, on a total supply of oil amounting to less than 5 per cent of current United States production," dramatizes the enormous advantages which the Democracies command of this essential fuel and lubricant.

February, 1941, figures on world oil production, cited by Dr. Wilson, illustrate this advantage. They are:

The United States produces 63 per cent of world oil, other Western Hemisphere nations, 14.8, giving the Americas control of 77.8 of the world supply. The Near East and the Dutch East Indies furnish 8.5 of the world's oil, and are still in the possession of the Democracies. Rumanian fields yield 2 per cent of world production and all of the rest of the world, exclusive of the Soviet Union, produces only 1.6. The Soviet Union produces 10.1 of the world's oil.

Axis Supply Seen Inadequate

Thus even should the Near East (Iran and Iraq) and the Dutch East Indies, fall into Axis hands as Rumania has, the totalitarians would command only 22.2 as compared with the democracies' 77.8 of the world's oil, Dr. Wilson said.

The Soviet Union is actually importing oil today and her exports to Germany since the war began could not have exceeded 15,000 barrels daily, Dr. Wilson estimated. Usefulness of the Iran-Iraq fields to the German war machine are entirely dependent upon Axis control of the Mediterranean, Dr. Wilson declared, "even if Germany could capture these fields and refineries in usable condition, which is highly improbable."

The outlook for the United States, by contrast, is highly optimistic. Even apart from enormous resources for our own use and for export to Great Britain, the widespread distribution of petroleum and its products is one of our most vital weapons.

Oil stretches from coast to coast, is found in 20 states. Wherever it is needed, on Atlantic, Pacific or Gulf, it is available. The three leading producing states are Texas, California and Oklahoma. Other states where oil is found in commercial quantities are: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. Three other states have small non-commercial deposits.

Protection Against Sabotage

It is this far-flung distribution which gives the oil industry one of its greatest protections, for sabotage planned against it would have to be widespread and hit simultaneously in many areas to be effective.

Oil fields, wells, refineries and pipe lines have already been placed under the protection of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to guard against destruction by saboteurs. High fences have been placed about plants, all employee records investigated to weed out aliens, and new and heavy fines threatened both companies and workers for the leakage of information.

All of these conditions add up to the fact that the United States may face a belligerent future thoroughly prepared and armed, so far as petroleum and its defense uses are concerned. And Dr. Wilson's analysis of the decisive value of oil is echoed by Mr. Frank Buttram, President of the Independent Petroleum Association, who says:

"The difference between the success or failure of Germany in her present war effort may be determined by the difference between the efficiency of the power and lubricating qualities of the oil used by those opposing Germany and that used by the Nazis and their machine."

NEW YORK (AP)—The fact-finding committee named by the American Petroleum Institute has completed its report of a survey of means of offsetting the effects upon supplies for the Atlantic coast of transfer of American oil tankers to British service for presentation to the Office of Production Management in Washington next Tuesday.

No detail was announced but it was said full consideration had been given to all possible means of meeting the needs of the largest oil-consuming area in the U. S. The proposals were understood to include plans to increase tanker tonnage and operating efficiency, expansion of pipe-line capacities and use, improved efficiency of operation of railroad tank cars and highway tank trucks, and increased utilization of sea-going and inland-waterway barges.

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Eliot Savings Bank	June 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 16
Wildey Savings Bank	June 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Oil Pipelines Construction To Start Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—Construction of two huge "defense pipelines"—one for gasoline and the other for natural gas—through the heart of the industrial South will begin shortly, it was disclosed.

Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., constructing engineers, announced they had been awarded the contracts for the new lines which will cost more than $22,000,000 and rank among the largest in the world.

The gasoline line will run from the refineries of Louisiana to Greensboro, N. C., and possibly to the naval base at Norfolk.

It will be the operating facilities of Plantation Pipe Line Co., owned jointly by Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of Kentucky and Shell Union Oil.

The Gas line will comprise hookups and compressor station additions to the Southern Natural Gas Co. system, running from the Monroe Field of Louisiana into eastern Georgia and servicing on its way the great steel center at Birmingham where leading customers are United States Steel and Republic steel mills.

Both the lines are intended to prevent bottlenecks now developing in Southern industries due to rising defense industrial production.

The allocation of coastwise oil tankers to trans-Atlantic service is resulting in a tightening gasoline stock situation, oil men say. And utilities experts suggest present drought conditions may hamper hydroelectric power production in the territory the gas line will serve.

The Gas line system is expected to cost between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000, including many existing facilities.

Estimates on the probable cost of the gasoline line run to about $15,000,000 with $6,000,000 of orders for pipes already placed.

Placing of the contract was delayed until recently by the inability of Plantation to obtain rights of way across railroads in many of the southern states. Recent demands by the Federal Government for the construction of the gasoline line as a "vital necessity" have, however, caused company officials to believe they can go ahead with construction, fully confident that rights of way can be obtained.

SEC Approves UGI Plan to Acquire Delaware Utility

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has approved a proposal under which the United Gas Improvement Company would make a cash contribution of not more than $7,000,000 to a subsidiary, Delaware Electric Power Company, and eventually would acquire direct control of Delaware Power & Light Company.

The plan provides for Delaware Electric Power to use the money to redeem $6,920,000 of 5½ per cent debentures, against which it has pledged the entire capital stock of Delaware Power & Light Company.

Delaware Electric Power proposes to reduce the stated value of its own capital stock from $12,000,000 to not more than $3,600,000, and then to distribute the capital stock of Delaware Power and Light to the U. G. I. as a partial liquidating dividend. Delaware Electric Power, a holding company having officers identical with Delaware Power & Light, eventually would be dissolved. Delaware Power & Light is an operating company with around $30,000,000 of assets in the northern tip of Delaware.

House Body Weighs Excess Profits Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee has concluded a five-week hearing on means of raising $3,500,000,000 additional revenue amid predictions of several members that the Treasury's excess profits tax plan would be ditched.

The Treasury proposed setting 10 per cent of invested capital as the maximum a corporation could earn without being subjected to an excess profits levy of 33 to 65 per cent.

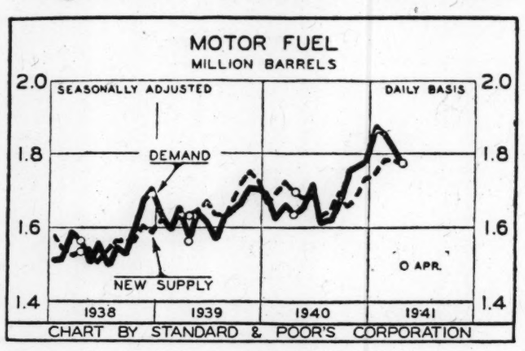
Testimony of witnesses was overwhelmingly against the plan and many members reported a deluge of communications voicing opposition. Most of the protests centered around the Treasury proposal to abandon a present alternative method of computing the untaxable credit for excess profits tax purposes. This alternate permits corporations to count as untaxable "normal" profits 95 per cent of their average earnings in 1936-39.

Rep. Raymond McKeough (D) of Illinois said he would suggest the two formulae—average earnings and invested capital—might be combined. Under this scheme, a corporation would compute its credit under the average earnings method and also under the invested capital plan. These two amounts would be added and their sum divided by two to calculate the corporation's credit.

Wick Leaves Republic Steel

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. announced that M. A. Wick has resigned effective July 1 as a Director and Vice-President in charge of finance. Mr. Wick was President of Steel & Tubes, Inc., now a part of Republic, joining the Nation's third-largest steel producer in 1930 as assistant to the President. The following year he was named to his present position.

U. S. Withdrawal of Tankers Tightens Eastern Oil Trade



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Government's withdrawal of tankers is causing some tightening in the oil situation in the East Coast district. Since the over-all demand for both motor fuel and fuel oils has been exceeding new supplies for several months, and further scarcity of tankers would hit most heavily in the highly important market of the Northeast.

Lilienthal Says TVA Prepared to Triple Power Production to Meet Defense Need

Knoxville, Tenn. (AP)—David E. Lilienthal said the Tennessee Valley Authority was prepared to triple its power production to meet growing demands of the Nation's defense industries for electrical energy by erecting ten new dams in the Tennessee Valley area.

Declaring that the "timidity, the counsel of the scared minds that held TVA back, is now putting the brakes on our national defense," the TVA director proposed that the Governmental agency construct ten new dams at a cost of approximately $250,000,000. An appropriation by Congress to finance the project would be necessary.

Four of the dams would be erected on the Hiwassee River in North Carolina, another on the Little Tennessee River, and "other dams on other rivers," Mr. Lilienthal said in a civic club luncheon address.

"We are prepared to create a pool of over 15 billion kilowatt hours of electricity each year—the largest single pool of available energy ever created in the history of mankind—and do it on the double-quick, do it on time."

New Goodrich Plant to Make Defense Rubber

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Plans for the immediate construction of a $1,000,000 B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company plant here to manufacture a transparent rubber-like material widely used as electric insulation in warships and for making such articles as belts and suspenders were announced.

The Louisville Gas & Electric Company disclosed the plans in announcing that its new power plant, now under construction on a site adjacent to that chosen for the Goodrich development, would supply the new factory with electricity.

The Goodrich plant, together with the electric plant and factories being constructed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and National Carbide Company, will bring to more than $18,000,000 the cost of a group of related industrial and "defense" developments on Louisville's Onio River front.

The material to be manufactured by Goodrich is described as resistant to deterioration from sunlight, atmosphere and temperature changes and unaffected by oils, acids and corrosives. Its uses include insulation for wiring on submarines, other naval vessels and combat aircraft and for high altitude aviation suits.

The du Pont plant is to make a synthetic rubber. Both it and the Goodrich factory will use products of the carbide plant in their manufacturing.

The electric company said the Goodrich plant was expected to be completed in six to eight months and had been given a preference rating for construction materials and machinery by the Office of Production Management in Washington. It is to be built by the Batson Cook Company of West Point, Ga.

Capital Invested Up Sharply in 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The amount of capital invested in American manufacturing enterprises increased more than $3,000,000,000 in 1940, according to the Conference Board today, adding that this was the sharpest annual increase since 1925 and raised the total capital invested in manufacturing to almost $51,500,000,000. The total was, nevertheless, more than $10,000,000,000 below the 1929 peak of $62,200,000,000, the board said.

To provide machinery, plant, and other operating facilities for employment in manufacturing there was in 1940 an average capital investment of $5,800 for each wage earner, the board reported. This, it held, was somewhat smaller than the capital per wage earner in the late 1920's, when it was about $7,000.

"This decline," the report said, "reflects the liquidation of capital employed in manufacturing during the depression which in some industries was severe."

Decline in Auto Output Expected

DETROIT (AP)—Car and truck production this week is estimated by Automotive News at 103,072 vehicles, the decline from last week's 132,419 units being attributed to the Memorial Day holiday in all plants and Ford's decision not to operate Friday and Saturday this week.

In the same holiday-curtailed week last year 62,808 vehicles were assembled.

The trade publication says that with this year's assemblies total production in May reached 547,198 new cars and trucks, which, it adds, is the highest mark for the industry since 1929 when 636,250 vehicles were produced. In May, 1937, production reached 540,377 units.

Automotive News' breakdown of output this week credits General Motors' divisions with 44,137 against 54,866 last week; Chrysler with 23,624 compared with 29,532 last week and Ford with 20,468 compared with the previous week's 30,698.

N. Y. Central Net Rises $17,814,300

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York Central Railroad operating revenue the first four months of 1941 increased $17,814,300 over a similar period last year, largely due to increased war purchases from abroad and the national defense program.

Company President F. E. Williamson told the annual stockholder's meeting $133,770,800 total revenue during the period produced net income of $6,824,800 compared with a 1940 like period deficit of $1,459,700.

Citing the problem of handling an ever increasing volume of business, Mr. Williamson said the Association of American Railroads has estimated 120,000 additional freight cars will be required by the industry during 1942 and 150,000 during 1943.

The New York Central, he added, already has placed orders for more than 6400 passenger and freight cars and locomotives.

All directors of the company were re-elected.

Department Store Sales 12 P. C. Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended May 17 were 12 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended May 10, sales were 13 per cent above last year, and in the four weeks ended May 17 they averaged 24 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

By federal reserve districts, increases last week were: Boston 18, New York 8, Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 12, Richmond 6, Atlanta 11, Chicago 11, St. Louis 16, Kansas City 20, Dallas 20, and San Francisco 14 per cent.

No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Retail Sales 17 to 20 P. C. Over '40 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Pre-holiday buying played a leading role in retail trade activity during the past week with store sales of warm weather apparel and vacation needs rising to hit a new high for the season to date, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly business survey said.

"The trade spurt in most centers," says the report, "was marked by a brisk turnover of Summer wear, sporting goods, and vacation accessories. Sales of these items reached a new seasonal high, substantially above volume sold at this same time a year ago.

"After some irregularity during recent weeks, men's wear trade made a conspicuous recovery, helped by especially active buying of slacks, mesh shirts, straw hats, and other furnishings. In women's apparel well-established best sellers were casual coats, cotton dresses, broomstick skirts and slack sets.

Most Goods In Demand

"Despite the strong play given seasonal wear, purchasing remained at record proportions in other lines as well.

"Regional sales reports put New England and the Middle West in first place this week, with an estimated increase in sales over 1940 of 18 to 25 per cent. This was higher than the average improvement over last year for the whole country which was placed between 17 and 20 per cent.

"The Pacific Coast also stood somewhat better than the average, the advance there approximating 18 to 22 per cent, although cities in the southern section continued to lag.

"Drought conditions in the East and South curbed rural trade somewhat in the week; East widened its over-all gain to 15 to 20 per cent above 1940 but South dropped behind to 12 to 17 per cent.

"Despite severe floods the Southwest held a margin of 14 to 18 per cent. Northwest, recently a laggard in the upturn, improved its comparison to 10 to 16 per cent.

Wholesalers Busy

"Wholesalers were kept busy filling reorders on merchandise for current selling, in addition to handling a heavy influx of advance season orders. In many lines business actually booked was for relatively small amounts, as quantities available for requested delivery were limited. The situation generally was termed a 'sellers' market.'"

Steel Shortages Prevent Completion 5,000 Freight Cars

NEW YORK (AP) — Steel plate shortages have prevented the completion of 5,000 freight cars during the last two months, industry authorities estimated.

Some car plants face suspension unless materials can be obtained, and the situation is growing worse instead of better, reports said.

Car builders had hoped to deliver by October 1, peak traffic period, the bulk of the more than 50,000 cars on their books but said there appeared to be little chance of making that deadline without more supplies.

American Car & Foundry Co. announced new orders for 567 railroad cars. The Association of American Railroads reported 56,502 cars on order May 1 with orders for 16,225 expected.

From Nashville, Tenn., came word that the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway would spend $5,000,000 for new equipment to meet demands of the national defense program.

President Fitzgerald Hall said the equipment would include 1,000 freight cars, 10 all-steel passenger cars, and 16 locomotives, six of which would be diesel-powered switch engines. Mr. Hall said $4,000,000 would be borrowed and $1,000,000 taken from the system's reserves.

Anglo-American Corps for China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31—A combined American, British and Canadian ambulance corps of 50 men with 19 ambulances and mobile surgical units and power plants is being dispatched to China for active duty along the Burma Road by the American Friends Service Committee, one of the eight agencies co-operating in the United China Relief Campaign.

Raymond Rubicam, Greater New York campaign chairman, said Dr. Robert N. McClure, Canadian surgeon with 10 years' experience in China as a mission physician, and member of the International Red Cross, will head the unit and that as many as 10 American physicians may be in the party.

Some British members already are en route to Rangoon, where ambulances and trucks from America will meet them. Canadian and United States members will leave here within the next three weeks. All equipment for the unit, and its maintenance, is being furnished by the American Friends Service Committee.

Auto Production To Drop in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., in its weekly survey of automobile plant activity says that production for the current week will drop to 106,395 units because of the Memorial Day holiday period.

The figures compare with Ward's estimate of 133,560 cars and trucks last week and 60,980 this week a year ago.

An analysis of the June outlook, the survey said, points to "sustained production in the coming month."

Life Insurance Firms Get Record Treasury Refunds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the New York Life Insurance Company have received the largest two tax refunds in the history of the Treasury.

Saying they had no record of larger repayments, officials disclosed payment of $1,454,620 to the Metropolitan and $1,210,842 to the New York Life Insurance Company.

In both cases, the refunds were made after the Treasury determined that insufficient credits had been allowed the companies on their insurance reserves. For the Metropolitan, the refunds covered the years 1930-34, inclusive, and the New York Life got refunds on its 1933 and 1934 income taxes.

The New York Central Railroad Company also won a $1,082,255 tax dispute with the Treasury. The Treasury had been asking the railroad to pay this additional amount on its 1921 income tax, but finally decided the claim was improper and abandoned it.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
18 3s 80	107⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	105	105	105
7 Alleghany 5s 50 st	47	47	47
4 Allegh Val 4s 42	102	15-32	15-32
1 Allis Chalmers cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
1 Am IG Ch 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99⅞	99	99⅞
4 Am T&T 5½s 43	102	⅛	1-32
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
15 At&SF ap 4s 95 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Atl Refin 3s'53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
16 B&O 95 st A	34⅝	34½	34⅝
3 B&O '96 st F	34	34	34
11 B&O cv '60 st	27	26⅞	26⅞
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	45	45	45
1 Boston&Me 4½s '70	27½	27½	27½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5 Can Sou 5s '62	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 Can Pac 5s '44	103	103	103
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	54⅜	54⅜	54⅝
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16	16	16
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92	92	92
1 Chic Gt West 4s 88	66¾	66¾	66¾
46 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Chi & NW 4s 87	22¾	22¾	22¾
10 CRI & P 4½s 52A	12	12	12
2 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	10½	10½	10½
10 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	108	107½	107½

Wheat Marketing Control Plan To Meet Test in Vote

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—The Federal farm program met its first nation-wide test today in a grower referendum on whether the Government should be granted authority to tell farmers how much wheat they might market this year.

Upwards of 750,000 producers in 37 wheat-growing States were expected to cast secret ballots at polling places established in schoolhouses, courthouses, other public buildings and rural homes by farmer committeemen.

They marked "yes" or "no" to the question of whether they favored marketing quotas designed to keep surplus production of this year's prospective bumper wheat crop off the market until it is needed. The favorable vote of at least two-thirds of those voting is required to make the quotas operative.

Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration expressed confidence that the marketing control proposal would be approved.

Under recently approved legislation, this year's basic wheat loan rate would be about 97 cents a bushel, or about 25 cents more than last year's rate. Officials declared that without the loan program, wheat prices could be expected to drop 35 cents from the present near-dollar level.

Farms with 15 acres or less of wheat or with normal production of less than 200 bushels on the acreage planted to wheat would be exempted from quotas. Quotas of other farms would be the amount of wheat produced on their AAA planting allotments. Grain sold from excess acreages would be subject to a penalty tax at the rate of half the wheat loan rate.

Wheat Price Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, May 31 (AP) — An opening decline of as much as a cent a bushel today carried wheat values to the lowest levels in about two weeks. July contracts were weakest, reflecting hedging sales and likelihood of increased pressure on this delivery when the new crop movement expands.

Opening unchanged to 1⅛ lower, July 93-92¾, September 95⅛-95. Wheat later held near this range. Corn started unchanged to ⅜ off, July 72¾, September 74⅛-¼.

New Haven Earns $310,812 Net Income During April

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad reported a net income of $310,812 for April after fixed charges of the present capital structure, as compared with a $758,698 deficit for the corresponding month last year.

Gross revenues for the month were $8,317,328, an increase of $1,873,963, or 29.1 per cent over April, 1940. Freight revenue jumped $1,425,080 or 37.1 per cent, despite reduction in bituminous coal shipments.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 31

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables†	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Arg'tina—peso*‡	.2375	.2375	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4100	.4100	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen *	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol*	.2455	.2455	*
Shanghai—dol	.0547	.0547	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987	.4987	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8750	.8750	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Boston Stocks

May 31

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	89½	89½	89½	90
..	Bos Edison	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	44	44	44	44
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾
..	Bos & M st A pf	2	2	2	2
..	Bos & Prov	20	20	20	21¼
..	Copper Range	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
..	Lamson Co (Del)	11½	11½	11½	13¼
1.75a	N E Tel&Tel	110¼	110	110¼	110¾
	North Butte	.25c	.25c	.25c	.25c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Holiday Closings In Various Markets

By the Associated Press

The following domestic and foreign commodity and security markets are closed today:

New York—Butter, cheese and eggs, bar silver, dry goods, cocoa, coffee, sugar, cottonseed oil, rubber, silk, hides, metals, dressed and live poultry, and wool futures.

Chicago—Livestock.

Savannah—Naval stores.

London—Bar gold and silver, metals, and Stock Exchange.

Liverpool — Produce and provisions.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Cin Gas & E 3½s 67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	56⅞	56	56⅜
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	86	86	86
13 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22	22
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
41 Soml Mask inc 69 ww	43	43	43
10 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅜	104⅞	104⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109½	109½	109½
6 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	18	18	18
2 Curtis Pum 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
1 El Ten V&G cn 5s 56	97	97	97
2 Erie rfg 5s 75	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Erie 1st 4s 96	9-3⅛	9-3⅛	9-3⅛
1 Fairb Morse 4s 56	106	106	106
2 Gt Nor 5s'73	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	90½	90½	90½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	101	100¾	101
14 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	97½	97⅛	97⅛
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47	47	47
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	83	83	83
1 Hocking V 4½s'49	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
44 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	37¼	36¼	37¼
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	44½	44½	44½
3 Ill Cen 4s'53	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	46½	46½	46½
21 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	50	49⅞	49⅞
12 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	45⅞	45½	45⅞
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Int Paper 5s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Int T&T 5s '55	46¾	46¼	46¼
2 Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	92½	92½	92½
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	42½	42½	42½
2 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	41½	41½	41½
16 K C South 3s '50	68½	68½	68½
5 Keith (B F) 6s '46	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29¾	29⅞	29⅞
23 Leh VCal 4s 2003 st	27¼	26⅞	27
9 Leh Val Term 5s '51	55	55	55
1 Long Dock 4¼s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	124¼	124¼	124½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	32½	32½	32½
5 MetWSideElCh4s'38	5¼	5¼	5¼
9 M & St L cn 5s '34 ct	8¼	8	8
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62a	30½	30½	30½
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62b	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Mo Pac 5½s ct	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Mo Pac 5s H 80ct	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅛	2	2⅛
1 MorEssex 4½s'55	40	40	40
1 NashChaStL 4s '78	69	69	69
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	49¾	49⅝	49⅝
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 NYC 4½s 2013a	58½	58½	58½
2 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Ore Sh LUne 5s 46	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
3 Pac T&T J 4½s 66B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	109	109	109
6 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	106⅛	106¼	106¼
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93½	93½	93½
26 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1 Pen RR 4½s 84	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	112	112	112
12 Pen RR 3½s 70	96	95⅞	96
16 Pen RR 3½s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
1 Phila Co 5s 67	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110	110	110
6 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	81⅞	82
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95½	95½	95½
3 Prov Sec 4s 57	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
3 Readg 4½s 97A	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	104½	104½	104½
6 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s'49	43	43	43
12 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	70⅞	70¾	70⅞
9 StLIM&S 4sR&G '33ct	70	69⅞	70
10 St L SW 5s '52	27	27	27
9 St L SW rfg 5s '90	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Scab A L cn 6s '45	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7 Shell Un 2½s '54	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3 Sou Pac 4½s'68	32¾	32¾	32¾
7 Sou Pac 4½s'81	52½	52⅜	52½
6 So Pac 4½s'69	52¾	52½	52½
1 South Ry cn 5s'94	91½	91½	91½
6 South Ry gen 4s'56	62	62	62
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	111½	111½	111½
3 Tex Corp 3s'59	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Third Ave aj 5s'60	15½	15½	15½
1 Third Ave 4s'60	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Un Pac 3½s'80	105	105	105
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	103	103	103
13 Utah P&L 5s'44	103¼	103	103
2 Va El&Pow 3½s'68	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	108½	108½	108½
15 Wabash 1st 5s'39	56	55⅞	56
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	57	57	57
4 Westn Md 4s'52	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	103½	103½	105½
4 Wis Cen 4s 49	36¾	36¾	36¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s '72	59¼	59¼	59¼
4 Argentine 4s '72	59¼	59¼	59¼
12 Argentine 4½s 48	73⅛	72⅞	73⅛
5 Argentine 4½s 71	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17	17	17
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17	17	17
2 Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Canada 2¾s'44	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	35½	35½	35½
1 Cuba 4½s 77	62½	62½	62½
12 Ger Gov 5½s 65	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Ger Govt 7s 49	10	10	10
5 Medellin Mun 6½s54	7	7	7
5 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 N Sou Wales 3s 57	61	61	61
5 Norway 4½s 56wd	40½	40½	40½
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	39½	39½	39½
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61¼	61¼	61¼
7 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99	99	99
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	75	75	75
2 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	62¾	62¾
1 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	93¼	92¼	93¼
2 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 NY Dock cv 5s 47	67½	67½	67½
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 NY L&W 5½s 35 43	95	95	95
25 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Norf & W 4s 96	127	127	127
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	67	67
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59	59	59
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	54	54
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	76¾	76⅝	76¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
4 Queensld 7s 41	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Queensld 6s 47	65	65	65
6 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	56¾	56⅝	56¾
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	51¾	51⅝	51¾
2 Sydney 5½s 55	68	68	68
3 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	43	43	43

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 1,003,000, previous day 4,915,900, week ago 2,389,100, year ago 1,915,250, two years ago 2,589,750, Jan. 1 to date 947,661,875, year ago 745,000,525, two years ago 724,302,075.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
50	Am Book (1g)	25	25	25
100	Am Fork&Hoe (.70g)	11½	11½	11½
200	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	24½	42½	24½
150	Am Gen 82 pf (2)	26½	26	26
100

U. S. Drug Firms Described As Giving Profits to Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—Germany is getting a big share of the profits resulting from new Latin-American trade deals in which United States manufacturers are supplying German dealers in the 20 Latin-American republics with drugs labelled and boxed exactly like the products sold there by Germany before the war, according to an article in the New York Herald Tribune today.

Using figures and photographs of products identical in trade mark and package, the Herald Tribune says, one portion of the patent medicine drug trade south of the Rio Grande, estimated at $4,000,000 a year, was netting Germany 75 per cent of the profits; in a still larger drug trade, amounting to as much as $20,000,000, terms of profit-sharing were not known.

The device of American manufacture, it was declared, explained the puzzle of the sudden $5,000,000 jump, registered between 1929 and 1940, in exports from the United States to South America in a certain small field of chemicals. New light was also cast on how German firms in Latin America have been able, as recently observed, to turn out a steady supply of finished products even though the British blockade had cut them off from Europe.

Particular importance was attached to the disclosures today because of their indication that German companies, highly efficient in salesmanship and propaganda, were retaining their South American market in anticipation of a big post-war business and because of belief that the German profits may be going to finance Nazi agents and Nazi propaganda in Latin America.

Through patent medicine purchases made by its Caracas, Venezuela correspondent, and other sources, the Herald Tribune said it was able to identify three companies engaged in "German label" trade in Latin America—The Bayer Company, Inc. of New York; the Schering Corporation of Bloomfield, N. J., and the Bilhuber-Knoll Corporation of Orange, N. J.

The Bayer Company, it was said, has a contract or patent agreement, made in 1920 after the World War, with I. G. Farbenindustrie, the German dye trust, by which 75 per cent of the profits from the sale of aspirin products in Latin America go to the dye trust, whether the products be manufactured in the United States or Germany.

Ickes Urges National D. S. T.; Power, Oil Shortage Foreseen

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes today advocated daylight saving time on a Nationwide scale, and suggested that America may have to resort to restricted use of electricity and institute "gasless Sundays" to meet shortages of power and oil.

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill the House Interstate Commerce Committee approved a bill urgently requested by President Roosevelt to give the Government authority to build oil pipe lines.

Under the bill the President could direct a Government agency to build such lines, or aid private corporations in their construction, and both public and private builders would have the right of eminent domain if the President declared the pipe lines were required "for national defense purposes."

Mr. Ickes' statement came as an official of the Federal Power Commission foresaw a power emergency, "perhaps the most serious in history," and revealed studies were being made on means of diverting power from civilian to industrial uses, to prevent interruption of defense production.

Daylight saving, Mr. Ickes said, could be instituted by an act of Congress, to save substantial amounts of power.

In mentioning the possibility of priorities in the use of power, the Secretary said restricted consumption might easily include night baseball, and he commented: "It's more important to make aluminum than to have night baseball."

The power shortage, he said, might "be met by moral suasion," through civilians voluntarily restricting consumption.

Turning to oil, Secretary Ickes told his press conference the problem was strictly one of transportation and he foresaw a possibility of restricted use, especially on the Eastern Seaboard.

In this connection, he advocated oil pipe lines from the South to the East, where severe shortages of oil are feared because of the transfer of one-fifth of the American tanker fleet to British service. He advocated priorities on materials used in making pipe lines and oil tankers to hasten their construction.

Mr. Ickes said an effort to build the pipe lines had been blocked in the Georgia Legislature by the railroads "very shortsightedly."

T. R. Tate, of the Federal Power Commission, told of the study to conserve power.

Winant Home on Summons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31—Bearing a confidential report on the British war situation, John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, arrived here late yesterday in answer to a summons by President Roosevelt. Mr. Winant was unable to say when this was written whether he would go to Hyde Park, where the President is passing the weekend, to make his report or remain in New York until June 3, when he would go to Washington.

The Ambassador, who is stopping at the Roosevelt Hotel, refused to indicate what his report would be. He would only reply to a question regarding what he thought of the President's speech of May 27, when Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed a national emergency.

"I thought it was a great speech," Mr. Winant said.

About 1,000 persons were at La Guardia Airport when the Pan American clipper, aboard which the Ambassador was a passenger, arrived. When he stepped from the flying boat, the crowd applauded him lustily. He merely raised his hat in greeting, however, remarking to newspaper reporters, "this is worse than a bombing."

Mr. Winant was met at the airport by Brig. Gen. Martin F. Scanlon, military attaché for the air at the Embassy in London, who is in the United States on leave of absence; Thomas J. Corcoran, Maj. Elmer Haslett, director of the airport, and Jack Zuckerman, New York detective asigned to accompany the Ambassador.

Theodore Achilles, Third Secretary of the American Embassy in London, was another passenger aboard the clipper.

Collective Bargaining in Europe Seen Dependent on British Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31—Only a British victory will prevent abolition of union and employer organizations in Europe and preserve the right of workers and employers to bargain collectively, according to an article by I. Bessling, of the International Labor Office, in Arbitration Journal, quarterly magazine of the American Arbitration Association, out today.

Mr. Bessling holds that should Germany be victorious, the Nazi system of authoritarian regulation of wages and conditions of employment will be imposed on every European country.

"Thus in both countries, Italy and Germany, the government's control of the determination of conditions of employment is complete," he finds, "and employers and workers have no influence at all over so vital a matter as the fixing of wages. They have no assurance that the level of wages is in conformity with the economic situation and represents a legitimate share of the national income."

In another article in the same issue Francis Kellor, First Vice-President of the Association, views commercial and labor disputes as a serious menace to the Nation's defense program and as providing Herr Hitler with a potent weapon in his drive to "divide from within and conquer from without."

"Today industry cannot afford disputes; neither can the Nation," he declares. "Increasing taxes higher costs of production and higher wages cut the reserves for disputes. The demands for defense and the publicity of disputes that reveal points of attack for the surreptitious invader put the risks too high.

"A dispute, however small or local, is therefore a matter of public concern. It is possible that, though the individual industry can afford to continue the quarrel, the country cannot afford it."

South Carolina Eases Ban on Sunday Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Declaring that he did so "solely in the interest of national defense, in abnormal times," Gov. Burnet R. Maybank has signed the act legalizing Sunday baseball and motion pictures in Richland and Charleston counties, two of the State's principal military and naval concentration centers.

Explaining that the measure applied only to Charleston and Richland counties, the governor said, "I have been requested by officers of the Army and Navy to sign this bill so that men in the service could find decent entertainment on Sundays.

Textbook Withdrawn In N. Carolina Schools

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31 (AP)—A six-month-long controversy over the use of a fifth grade history of North Carolina in the State's public schools was ended today with an announcement by Gov. J. M. Broughton that the book had been withdrawn from the approved list after a study by a disinterested historian had discovered more than 1,000 factual errors.

The controversy arose when the State Board of Education, composed of elected public officials, adopted the book, written by Jule B. Warren, then Secretary of the State School Commission. In making the adoption the Board disregarded a recommendation by the State Textbook Commission favoring a text written by two University of North Carolina history professors.

War's Best Observer

Wide World

The Eye of the Army: High-Speed Photography

The United States Army is now able to carry on its important aerial photographic work at lightning speed. By means of a new portable aerial photographic laboratory the Army Air Force is able to present a photograph of an enemy position to a company commander behind the lines five minutes after a film is dropped by parachute. In the top picture, taken at Dayton, Ohio, Master Sergeant A. E. Matos is assembling the portable laboratory. He is shown with the full equipment used in the portable darkroom. Lower: Sergeant Matos examines a finished print. Both photos approved by Army censor.

New Signs of U. S. Action

Continued from Page 1

"lend-lease" organization rapidly moving into second place in the defense set-up.

Ickes Named

From Hyde Park, President Roosevelt contributed to this overhauling of his defense machinery by appointing Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes as his new "petroleum co-ordinator for national defense." It was Mr. Ickes' first admission to the ranks of the new circle handling national defense, a club which he has reportedly been excluded from to his chagrin—perhaps as the result of his feud with Harry Hopkins which marked a previous New Deal period.

"OPM" itself released a supplementary report on progress in strengthening the Nation's defensive power. It reported that the defense program now includes a total of construction and expansion projects totalling nearly three billion dollars in value. Despite the terrific strain this puts on the railroad system, it was added that no report of delay in construction due to lack of transportation has yet reached the transportation division of OEM.

Another new angle of the defence picture was the provision of power for the President to acquire 81 foreign ships now lying idle in American harbors. Legislation to this effect reached the White House yesterday after final congressional action.

Out of War

The other side of the picture was kept before public notice in the capital by the "Keep America Out of War Congress," which opened a three-day session here last night with Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Mrs. Robert A. Taft, Norman Thomas, and John T. Flynn for speakers.

Their charges that the President is "plunging this Nation into war" and their pleas for an isolationist type of peace policy seemed to keep the issue before the Nation in a controversial stage. But their attacks also evidenced by the absence of any novelty that the President in his latest speech had been unusually successful in avoiding giving new ammunition to the opposition.

As a matter of fact, as observers continue their analysis of the last "fireside chat," it becomes increasingly apparent how skillful Mr. Roosevelt was in laying down a broad and fairly detailed line of policy without committing himself to any specific action which could give the isolationist movement a point of attack. The speech put all new forms of action under the category of things which would be decided when the time came by professional men on a technical basis. In other words, he took action pretty much outside the realm of subjects for public controversy.

Has in Mind

What he really has in mind doing to implement it remains so secret that even the isolationists find it difficult to do anything more than set up straw men to tilt at, unless they want to go back over the old familiar and beaten ground of the past year.

But obviously action is brewing. Just what kind of information or proposals Ambassador Winant brought back from London is a deep secret here this morning. But it is obvious he has something of major importance about the progress of the war to discuss with the President. One guess is of course that it deals with the new technique to be employed in getting American goods to Britain without either violating the old neutrality act, which the President has said he does not need repealed at this stage, or raising the convoy issue.

Several U. S. Government officials now on their way back to Washington from Greenland will undoubtedly have a vivid contribution to make to the discussion of ways and means of both defending the Atlantic area from German operations and implementing aid to Britain. They were "somewhere off the coast of Greenland" when the Hood went down under the fire of the Bismarck's powerful guns. In fact they may have been between the two mighty ships while the battle was in process. Their views with Ambassador Winant's are expected to deal with action which may prove to have far more actual importance to the future of the war than the speech itself which seemed in so many ways to forecast action, yet which committed the President to very little that is positive or tangible.

Navy Fliers Acquitted On Endangering Charge

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 31 (AP)—The court martial board which heard charges against two young Navy fliers, whose airplane killed an Alabama farm woman, announced yesterday acquittal of the men on certain counts of "unnecessarily endangering the lives of others," but remained silent about the principal charges of manslaughter and misconduct.

Ensigns Joseph C. Thompson and Paul C. Brown reported to their officers March 25 that the training plane in which they were flying over a turnip field near Robertsdale, Ala., had struck a woman worker. The woman, Mrs. Robert Phillips, mother of four children, was killed outright.

Patriotism of Shipbuilders Lauded by Naval Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Action taken recently by Associated Shipbuilders here has been commended by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ralph Bard, as one of "such co-operation and patriotism" that it should be brought to the attention of the American public.

The action which won the commendation of Mr. Bard was an offer on the part of the company to make a refund of what was considered excess profits on the $1,750,000 job of converting the former steamer City of Newport News into a troopship known as the U. S. S. Fuller.

As the job progressed it became evident that, due to an additional volume of repairs, profits were increasing to a degree higher than had been foreseen when the contract was made. At the completion of the job, therefore, the company offered to make an adjustment.

Associated Shipbuilders is made up of two well-established companies in the Pacific Northwest. The Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company has been doing business here and in Alaska for 52 years and the Lake Union Dry Dock & Machine Company for 23 years. Countless bridges, buildings, and dredging jobs stand as a monument both to their business ability and integrity.

Harbor Island, the land upon which Associated Shipbuilders, the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company, and Todd Dry Docks now operate, was laid down there by the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company. The Island of 373 acres, now the scene of defense operations, including destroyers and seaplane tenders, was made up of silt dredged from the mouth of the Duwamish River.

The same company built pontoons for the famous Lake Washington floating bridge and the graving docks installed for this peacetime purpose are being used in building ships for the Navy.

Only comment from these builders of bridges as to their "co-operation and patriotism" was that "it was the only thing to do."

Path to Scholarly Research Opened for Ohio Hobbyists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Committee on Private Research, an organization which encouraged and guides hobbyists in serious scholarly pursuits, has been awarded an additional $2,500 grant by the Carnegie Corporation to continue its activities another year.

The Committee was founded by Western Reserve University with a $10,000 Carnegie grant last September.

The Committee has been compiling a census of "nonprofessional scholars." When enough persons of the same or similar interests are found they are brought together and a research problem is proposed.

Persons whose interests are so specialized they do not fall into group activities are given private assistance when their hobbies are considered of sufficient importance.

The largest group which has been organized calls itself the Historic Roads and Sites Association. Members are interested in the history of the Western Reserve, consisting of all territory in Northeastern Ohio which was granted to the Connecticut Land Company when Ohio was settled.

Map Indian Trails

The group maps Indian trails, locates old forts and collects data about ancient taverns and grist mills.

Another group, the Historical Photographers of the Western Reserve, is made up of camera fans. This group is led by Finley Foster, Professor of English at the University.

The photographers intend this summer to cover systematically half a dozen or more small towns in northern Ohio and take detailed pictures of old houses, barns, stores, schools, bridges—all the ordinary buildings in which common, average men lived and worked and which constitute the bulk of local architecture and for that reason have been neglected by historians.

Professor Foster and his fellow camera fans have made several trips to Peninsula, Ohio, an old Ohio Canal town whose life was built around the canal and the quarries there. They expect to put Peninsula into a handmade book which will be preserved in a library.

Private Research operates under the directorship of Harold A. Blaine, Assistant Professor of English at Reserve. William S. Dix, the Committee's research associate, says that many laymen scholars welcome the sort of professional guidance the Committee is able to furnish through its contacts with universities and colleges.

All Classes Represented

The individuals represent all classes of society. They include dentists, railroad firemen, school teachers, lawyers, doctors, public officials and a printer. Some are university graduates; others have had only elementary school education. One man who never went to college is using source material in five languages. A telephone switchboard girl transcribes Egyptian hieroglyphics in her spare time.

Mr. Dix has found that the amateur generally lacks background for his subject and is inclined toward broad generalizations based on insufficient knowledge, but that what he lacks in these respects he makes up for in enthusiasm and freshness of viewpoint. On these latter points the professional scholar is sometimes deficient. Thus the Committee, by bringing the amateur and the professional together, stimulates both.

The Committee program for the summer includes five radio programs at which some of the amateur scholars will be interviewed on their work. A series of 12 lectures on various phases of life in the Western Reserve will be given at Haydn Hall on the Reserve campus beginning June 30. Half will be given by professional scholars and half by amateurs, all authorities in their fields.

Swiss Get Merchant Marine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—This tiny land-locked republic—100 miles from the sea at its nearest point—recently entered its name on the list of the world's merchant marines.

Actually Switzerland has owned and operated merchant vessels, under foreign flags, since before the war began. Difficulties arising out of the gradual disappearance of virtually every available neutral flag under which Swiss ships could move has forced Switzerland now to sail ships under her own ensign.

The move is ultimately designed to increase Switzerland's supply of foods—supplies which have become dangerously low as the war has encircled the republic on virtually all sides.

Greek Flag First Used

When the present war appeared to be imminent, the Federal Government purchased 15 ships totaling 116,000 tons, and placed them under the flag of Greece, at that time a neutral country. The crews were Greek, and the Federal Cross was painted in large letters on both sides of the ships.

This arrangement was satisfactory for a time; Greek vessels carried Swiss imports and exports and shipped them to Switzerland through the then neutral port of Geona, Italy.

However, when in June, 1940, Italy entered the war Britain was reluctant to allow Swiss ships through the blockade when bound for a belligerent port such as Genoa. French ports could not be used as the armistice forbade such use for commerce to neutral countries.

When Greece was involved in the war the situation was further complicated by the fact that Greek ships were unable to put in at Italian ports. Swiss goods transshipped at Lisbon were taken by ships flying other neutral flags.

Yugoslav Ships Fail

In one instance two ships owned by Yugoslavia were chartered and goods were unloaded at Genoa. Italian officials, however, would not let the ships load Swiss exports to America, and although Yugoslavia was at peace with Italy, the Yugoslav sailors were not allowed to come ashore. Shortly after that the invasion of Yugoslavia took place and the ships were seized.

This climaxed the long series of difficulties which had attended Switzerland's attempt to sail ships under foreign neutral flags.

Goods destined for Switzerland had begun to despoil on foreign piers, and it was felt necessary to take immediate action. Thus, it was decided to fly the vessels under the Swiss flag.

Inasmuch as international law requires Switzerland to furnish a home port if it registers a merchant marine, Basel—accessible by way of the Rhine River to the sea—was chosen.

Cross-Examination Of Bridges Begins

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31 (AP)—The Government has begun cross-examination of Harry Bridges in its efforts to deport the Congress of Industrial Organizations leader to Australia.

"Now, Mr. Bridges," asked Government Counsel Albert Del Guercio, "don't you attribute your success as a great labor leader, at least in a small way, to the support given by the Communist party?"

"No," Mr. Bridges replied. "I think I may attribute it more to the attacks made on me by the Hearst press."

"But you have received the support of the Communist party?" Mr. Del Guercio asked.

"I wouldn't doubt that is correct," Mr. Bridges answered.

"And you have supported the Communist party in your career?"

"Yes and no. I've supported individuals and policies of all parties."

"When and under what circumstances did you support members and leaders of the Communist party?"

"I haven't said I had supported leaders of the Communist party."

Mr. Bridges under direct examination had denied Government accusations of membership in or affiliation with the Communist party or the marine workers' industrial union. He said he was a member of the I. W. W. for a few months but dropped out because "I didn't like some of the policies and tactics."

Local Classified Advertising

REAL ESTATE

MARBLEHEAD NECK

Exceptional location, between the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Clubs, on an elevation overlooking the harbor, and across the picturesque town of Marblehead from broad piazzas.

Room arrangement—master's bedroom, bath and dressing room with fireplace, connecting with 2 other rooms, guest suite of sitting room, bedroom and bath, one other guest room with bath, 2 maids' rooms with bath. First floor—entrance hall, large living room, den, dining room with breakfast bay, 4 fireplaces, pantry, room for maid, guest's lavatory, large closets. Ground floor—kitchen, laundry, furnace section. Bath houses with shower and toilet. Garage for 4 cars, living quarters and playroom. Grounds, 1½ acres.

OCEAN AVENUE, corner of Harvard St. —House of 11 rooms, and garage for 3 cars. First floor—entrance hall, large living room with fireplace, sunparlor, dining room and pantry, kitchen, laundry, toilet; rooms for 3 persons. Second floor—master's bedroom, 2 guest rooms, 2 baths, 2 other connecting rooms with shower and toilet; ample closet space.

FOR SUMMER RENT
LITTLE'S POINT
SWAMPSCOTT

Attractive house situated directly on the ocean front. 5 master chambers, 2 maid's rooms, 3 baths, 2 car garage.

For Inspection Call Marblehead 1145
BENJAMIN C. TOWER, Realtor
45 Milk St., Boston—Tel. HANcock 8220

REAL ESTATE

DUBLIN, N. H.—Well-furnished, spacious house, modernly equipped and with broad views Peterborough hills and Monadnock Mountain; near Dublin Lake and Lake Club; double garage and chauffeur's quarters; rent for season $1000. F. E. FROTHINGHAM, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass.

For Sale A Modernistic House on Belmont Hill

Over an acre of beautifully planted land and a nine room house commanding extensive view.
Ask for Caroline Phillips Smith
R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.
18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Tro 6415

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

$10,500 FINE VALUE in Wellesley, Mass., 7 rooms, colonial, 2 tile baths, lavatory, sun room, screened porch; quick sale. L. Davenport Boyd, rep. Olive F. Thornton. Wel. 0290, Wal. 3969.

ANTIQUES

Beautiful old Chippendale Hall Clock in splendid condition. Call Aspinwall 1178 or Kenmore 2258.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Autos for any purpose.
Experienced Chauffeur Guides
ARTHUR M. LOVE, INC.
Tel. Asp. 7000 (Brookline, Mass.)

BOOKS

Lease Expires—Forced to Vacate
Discontinuing lending library. Sale of 500 books, 5 for $1.00, others reasonably priced. All gifts must be sold at sacrifice prices.
MISS AYER SHOP
1338 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
Coolidge Corner

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BOW LAKE, N. H., 90 miles Boston—For rent July, August; 7-room, furnished cottage, electric refrig., lights, stove, fireplace, canoe, excellent bathing, ideal for children, quiet. Write Mrs. H. Locke, 39 Robin Rd., W. Hartford, Conn.

NO. EASTHAM, CAPE COD—Rent for season, 4-rm. shore cot., garage, screened porch, modern, $125 month. Wentworth, 132 Tenawanda St., Dorchester, Mass.

OCEAN-FRONT 7-room cottage, modern; private beach; $375 July and August, or will sell; 1000 ft. south of coast guard station. WALLACE S. POWLER, Manomet Point, Mass.

OYSTER POINT, Rowley, Mass.—For sale, cottage, garage; fine location; canoeing; 5 min. to railroad station; $650. Tel. Arlington 0122-M.

COUNTRY BOARD

EPPING, N. H.—65 miles from Boston; private house open for guests wishing peaceful solitude; comparable to first class hotel. Josephine Haddock.

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks, Sell, Rent
660 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston. HUB. 6767

FOR SALE OR RENT

CASCO BAY, ME.—For sale or rent, 10-room modern cottage on large, attractive shore site, all conveniences. Further details WALDO CRAFTS, Chebeague Island, Me.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 3-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD—Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau For Boys. Box 30, William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Woman for general housework, must be good cook; family of 4; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 62, Stafford Springs, Conn.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES wants load of household goods from Illinois or en route east, June 5, 6 or 7. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES GUEST HOUSE AND COTTAGES. Large estate, private beach, golf, instruction in swimming, riding, sailing.
FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640

DUDE RANCH

34 Guests; rustic dining-room seats 100; own hydro-electric plant; fishing lakes and streams. Price, $15,000.
HOWARD A. HART
111 E. Kiowa Colorado Springs, Colo.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Retire on 6 unit income property N. W. cor. Berendo and Lexington. Price $14,000. Write LEONARD H. BROWN, 1351 N. Curson.

REAL ESTATE. Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Realtors, 38 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, well acquainted in their communities, as representatives for Monitor advertised books. Sales help, generous commissions. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 61 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICIAN FOREMAN
American, nationally experienced (29-year I. B. E. W. card), handle any job, go anywhere, defense preferred; good references; total abstainer. WALTER HENDRICK, Box 361, Portland, Oregon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION wanted as companion or companion-housekeeper; cultured, refined, capable; Protestant; references exchanged. MRS. LEE FRANKEL, 731 So. 29th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers
Incomparably fine apartments, two to five rooms with smart electric kitchenettes.
Available, furnished or unfurnished, with full service if desired.
RESTAURANT GARAGE
For booklet, please address
T. ROGER KEANE, General Manager
LONGWOOD TOWERS
BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE LONGWOOD 5200

BEAUTIFUL apartment, 3 rooms, fireplace, electric kitchen, cross ventilation; exceptional value; restricted; $50. 1402 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 3200.

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $45 - $75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
16-17-18-19 FOREST ST.
28-34 IRVING ST.
"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
Choice 1-2-3-4 rm. apts. for home loving people in our strictly modern well managed bldgs. that have an established reputation for excellent service; select tenancy and attractive appearance. Moderate rentals.
KIRKLAND 3666—3221

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms
Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $50-$70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

FURNISHED apt., June 7-Aug. 15; 6 rooms, electric refrigerator, large bath, shower; cool, pleasant location; 5 min. Harvard Square. 26 Hurlbut St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 3505.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Unusually attractive exclusive neighborhood; 5-room upper apt.; oil heat, fireplace, refrigerator. Big. 6572.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—4-room heated apartment; hot water, refrigeration; garage; $50. Decatur 0167.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3922 Peachtree Rd.—5-room unit, 2 bedrooms, screened porch; tastefully furnished; $65. Cherokee 2982.

BOSTON, 1209 Boylston St.—To sublet, June, July, August, 1-room, kitchenette, bath; reasonable. Call Com. 2682 evenings.

N. Y. C., E. 79th—Sublet July-August; cool, attractive, 4½-room apartment, bath, extra washroom; reasonable. RH. 4-3650. Write Box L-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUBLETS for summer rental; 2 to 4 rooms; reasonably priced. GRACE E. TIFFIN, 23 St. Stephen Street, Boston. KEN. 2458.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

SHARE with lady unfurnished separate room in sunny, airy apartment on Marlborough St.; $8.00 week. Box M-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFULLY matched string of Oriental pearls, cost $3,350, registered at Shreve's; will sell for $1,000; seen by appointment. Box K-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Chinchilla trimmed gray silk evening jacket; confidential. Box K-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD Italian refectory table, 8 Italian dining-room chairs and credenza; chairs are reproductions but refectory table and credenza are old; price $400. Box J-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-ATTENDANT for business executive, who is physically handicapped; winters in Florida; single man. Give age, experience, references and salary expected. Box M-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced counselor to head nature and crafts at high standard juvenile camp; 40 to 50 campers. Write fully Box J-22, The Christian Science Monitor, or Tel. Ken. 3000 9 a. m. or p. m.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1911). State License 12. Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL old estate, suitable for rest home or small apartments; best location; good investment for right party. Box J-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BELMONT, MASS., 92 Bronkside Ave.—8-room single furnished, July and August, to responsible people; references exchanged. Tel. Bel. 4084-J.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.—5 bedrooms, large studio living room, porch, furnished; open fireplaces, modern conveniences; situated on hill 200 feet from street; pine trees; near Christian Science church; rent reasonable. F-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSES TO LET

MONADNOCK REGION, N. H.—7-room house, completely furnished; all improvements; delightfully located; $250 for summer. S. E. P., Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

JEWELERS

DIAMOND JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE
WIDMER, of West St., 31, Boston. Lib. 3917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for constructing a bridge and approaches in BOSTON (FAGM 18-A (1) Off 1939) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, June 24, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposals forms; $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty $2000. Minimum wage rates $1.275, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boys). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 31, 1941.

OFFICES TO LET

TIME available in pleasant, well-established practitioner's office, day or evenings. 338 Huntington Ave., Room 502, Com. 0060.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued.)

MOVING AND STORAGE

Since 1880
Service That Satisfies
Moving, Packing and Storage
P. G. BUCKLEY CO.
ALLIED VAN LINES INC.
The Nation's Largest Long-Distance Movers
699 DUDLEY STREET, BOSTON
Col. 4400

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211

PAINTING AND DECORATING

G. W. COOLBROTH & CO.
Outside-inside painting. Paperhanging
11 Windsor Rd., W. Somerville Mass. Pro 4414
Go anywhere in the Metropolitan District.

PAYING GUESTS

English Meadows
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Charm of country and seashore; attractive rooms, hot and cold water, innerspring mattresses, twin beds, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace, sunparlor, delicious cooking; $21-$23 weekly. Augusta English.

HAVENHOLM-by-the-BROOK invites you who desire rest and study to this congenial home. Marbledale, Conn.

HOUSE OF FRIENDS—Attractive, private home. For information write Miss Mary H. Rockwell, Ridgefield, Conn., Tel. 347.

FEW ADULT guests, refined atmosphere, $21-$35 per week; modern conveniences; references requested. Mrs. Bertha G. Hayes, SUNNYSIDE FARM, BARRINGTON, N. H.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN
Just the place for quiet summer or week end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York.
Owner Management

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential." 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DURRE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass
Tel Wat 6766

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED — Steinway or other good make of GRAND PIANO. G. Ritz, 442 W. 49th St., N. Y. C., CIrcle 6-8260.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 0630

ROOMS AND BOARD

BRANDON, VERMONT — Summer home on Lake Dunmore, Vt. for a few paying guests during July and August; $18 a week includes room, board, garage, use of boat and canoe. Mrs. Carl Schmidt, 2217 Harrison St., Evanston, Ill.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Restricted house, large piazzas, shade trees; dining room or tray service optional; conveyance to services. Lon. 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aston Manor, 41 Church St.—Rooms with or without baths, meals optional; close to business section and churches.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon (Com. 8609) and 418 Beacon St. (Com. 9884)—On waterside; newly furnished beautiful rooms with private bath; electric elevator; private garage. Meals near by.

BOSTON, 348 BEACON ST.—River view, transient and permanent guests; parking; meals served. Com. 7944

BOSTON, 1 Symphony Road—Rooms for business couple or business women; convenient to everything. Kenmore 6756 after 5 o'clock.

BOSTON RESERVATIONS
In carefully inspected homes and hotels.
The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth Street.

BOSTON, Gloucester Street—Attractively furnished rooms, $7 and $8 with breakfasts. Ken. 8763.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 31 Dwight St., Suite 3—Single and double rooms, light housekeeping, closet if desired; free parking. Long. 8706.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single rooms, kitchen privileges, in private home, near subway line and Coolidge Cor. shops. 22 Atherton Rd. Lon. 3527.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large comfortable room with bath, $1.50 per person; other rooms $1.00; breakfast; free parking. Long. 8897.

BROOKLINE, MASS. near Coolidge Corner—Studio rooms; tourists accommodated; $3.50 to $7.00. Longwood 9054.

BRIGHTON, MASS, 96 Washington St., subway line—Attractive room in business woman's apt.; real home, privs., free parking. Lib. 0018.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house, conveniently located; privileges. Tel Tro. 6607.

LYNN, MASS.—Desirable room, private home; breakfast optional; garage available. D. CLARE HAGERTY, 10 Raddin's Grove Inn. Ly 2-5296.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Comfortable single room in private home. Accessible busses and trains; $4 week; breakfast if desired; parking space. Phone Lasell 4894.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. (50 CENTRAL PARK WEST) — THOMAS WOMAN'S CLUB — Exceptional opportunity for business woman—student seeking secure home in city; park view; tool; kitchen facilities. TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C., W. 55th (Midtown)—Airy, luxurious room, private bath, kitchen privileges, doorman. Apt. 37, MALLOW, Circle 7-6306.

N. Y. C.—Rooms $7 and $12; large, 4 closets, running water; visiting Christian Scientists accommodated. 205 W. 57th. BURTON, CI. 7-5420.

N. Y. C., West 84th—Clean, cool, quiet, studio; reasonable, elevator, near park, church, transportation; also double. SC. 4-2966. Simonson.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt., $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. Gr. 7-7953.

SALESMEN WANTED

Executive Type Salesman

By nationally known management and marketing engineering company. Good business background plus real ability required. Excellent opportunity for exceptional earnings to a man who can produce. Salary and commission to accepted applicant. Past experience, selling service or other intangibles preferred but not absolutely essential. Write briefly your experience, requesting appointment. Box #K-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SHIRTMAKERS

Boston's Select Men's Store
Right in Copley Square
Summer ties from $1.00
NUGENT & GERSON Custom Shirts 545 Boylston St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING executive, experienced in corporation accounting, financial and management reports, factory and distribution costs, auditing, statistical reports, accounting systems planning and installation. Box L-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—tutor; College graduate and elementary teacher; seven summers' experience with children from two to fourteen years. Can teach sports; driver's license; references gladly sent. Write to Constance Houghton, Riverdale Country School, Riverdale, N. Y. City.

JUNE high school graduate wants place in private family going away for summer to care for young child. Protestant; references exchanged. Tel. Needham 0337.

REFINED WOMAN, Protestant, desires position as housekeeper with elderly person or couple. Box J-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARY, knowledge bookkeeping, thoroughly competent, desires to serve; capable taking full charge, willing; references. Write Box P-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WHEELOCK student desires summer work with children 3 years or over. Has experience. Teach swimming. Call Norwood 1140-W between 5:30 and 8:00 p. m. or write PHOEBE ANN, 431 Prospect Street, Norwood, Mass.

WHEELOCK student, work summer, care children, tutoring; exp. sailing, swimming, tennis; careful driver. H. Dalrymple, Newton Centre, Mass. Big. 1936.

SUMMER BOARD

"CHAMPLAIN SHORES"—In cool Vermont; small quiet place; good food; good fishing; good beds, small modern cottages; golf, badminton, bathing; $15-$25 weekly. Booklet. Mrs. A. R. Wheeler, "Champlain Shores" St. Albans, Vermont.

FIVE ISLANDS, MAINE—Rockcrest Cottage, smell, quiet, shore home; scenic location; seashore and country; boating, fishing, bathing; home cooking, farm vegetables and fresh sea food; $16 week, $2.75 day. Write 21 Summer St., Wakefield, Mass until June 21.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$36 per week.

Local Classified

(Continued)

SUMMER HOMES

DUXBURY
The Right Environment

Summer and all-the-year homes in this charming community. Very few localities offer a feature so attractive to parents seeking ideal conditions for their children as the beautiful land-locked Duxbury Bay Golf, yachting. Low tax rate.

Summer Rentals from $200 Upward

For Sale or Rent—An early Cape house of 8 rooms and bath; gas kitchen; waterfront location. Rental $500.

For Sale or Rent Furnished—A delightful summer home, all modern improvements, 6 master's rooms, 2 maids' rooms, tennis court. Rent $750 for season.

For Sale — Waterfront property at Powder Point. Large lot of land; tennis court. Dwelling has 6 master's and 2 maids' rooms. Pier and float. Percy L. Walker, Duxbury, Mass. Tel. Duxbury 120.

DUXBURY, MASS.
Delightful old house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, very large living and dining porch; harbor view; rent $1000.00 or best offer, as owner going west this summer. Owner, Box 32, Duxbury.

Lake Boon, Stow, Mass.
TO LET, summer home, on East shore of lake; 7 rooms and bath, 40 ft. glassed and screened in piazza, completely furn., fireplace, h. and c. water, elec. refrig.; also a 5-room bungalow. From Hanson's store, take Kingland road; open Sunday. Call Rockwell, Hudson 187-33 or Mys. 2000.

SUMMER HOMES

MEREDITH, N. H.—6 rooms, living room 32 feet, fireplace, porch, bath, 2 lavatories; garage; good view. Mrs. C. H. Packard, 1 Meridian St., East Boston, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY

BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE
7-rm. cottage, with garage; well furnished, lge. fireplace, electricity; fine location, facing ocean; bargain $2500. Tel. Arnold 0546 or write Box L-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.—FOR SALE—(1) Completely renovated all-year-round farmhouse with nine spacious rooms, modern conveniences, fireplace, big cellar; 400' shore, 3 acres; beautiful view; sacrifice at $5250.00. (2) Two new charming cottages, built last fall before rise in prices, designed by famous architect, each with two acres, shore; modern bath, kitchen with all electric equipment, two bedrooms, big living room with heatilator fireplace, knotty pine walls; garage; superb views; cannot be duplicated for $4250.00 and $4500.00. For other sales and rentals of choice summer homes apply to M. V. MALCOM of Boothbay Region Realty Co., Inc., 4 Bridge Street, Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Tel. 228, Res. phone 600.

CANADIAN wishes to lease or sell summer resident south shore Cape Cod. Box 234, West Harwich, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

BLUE HILL FALLS, ME.
New, bay-front cottage, 3 bedrooms, fireplace, electric kitchen; private wharf; $450 season, includes wood, water, electricity. Ask for photos, etc. Owner, Box H, Blue Hill Falls, Maine.

FURNISHED 4-room apartment, 5th room if wanted; peaceful surroundings, wonderful view Ipswich Bay; also 7-room house for sale. 1 Colburn St., Bayview, Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 593 ring 4 after 7 p. m.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GOVERNESS or companion; go anywhere; sports, crafts, tutoring, good disposition, efficient and experienced. Box J-19. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BIBLE READING, voice, diction, stance, public speaking; June rates. **MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE**, B. L. I., Ed. M., 29 Park Drive, Boston. Kenmore 1957.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 monthly.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

THUMB INDEXING

TRIAL of Rapid Page Finder Method proves its importance to students of Christian Science in their lesson study. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Dist., Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE Little Bldg., Boston. Hub. 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free delivery service.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS W ANTON 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses cushions and feather pillows renovated

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618. N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LAD'ES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring
2023 First Ave. North, Phone 3-9284

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
Finest Variety of Bakery Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	L	A	S	S		S	C	R	O	O	G	E
R	O	S	E	■	S	■	L	■	F	U	E	L
I	R	E	■	T	E	N	O	R	■	R	A	M
F	E	■	C	H	I	■	C	A	W	■	R	E
F	■	F	A	U	N	■	K	N	I	T	■	R
I	S	O	L	D	E	■	S	I	G	H	T	■
N	■	R	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	A	■	D
■	A	T	L	A	S	■	S	T	R	I	K	E
N	■	Y	A	W	L	■	A	R	E	S	■	N
O	S	■	T	E	E	■	T	E	D	■	M	M
M	O	B	■	D	I	X	I	E	■	L	E	A
A	L	A	N	■	G	■	N	■	T	E	A	R
D	O	R	O	T	H	Y	■	W	H	E	L	K

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

PARKS *Motor* SERVICE
1607 Ponce de Leon Blvd.—Phone 4-3211
United Motors Service

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE GOSSARD SHOPPE
Mrs. M. W. MacDuff, Corsetiere
Open all year
234 South Beach Street

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Summer Prices Now in Effect
700 N. Andrews Ave. Phone 267

FORT MYERS

Flowers
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
Phone 206 2209 Carson Street

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 3-7641

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor—we appreciate your business
HONNY'S DRESS SHOP
NEWEST SMART WOMEN'S WEAR AT SAVINGS
14 W. Church St.—Opposite Kress 5-10
Orlando, Fla. Church St. Entrance
Get acquainted with this new little store of values. Only 3 doors from high rent Orange Avenue

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Make your selection of
WEDDING GIFTS
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER and FINER GIFTS
at
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

THE
William and Mary
St. Petersburg's Newest and Most Modern
APARTMENT HOTEL
Open all summer—Reasonable rates. Quiet, refined home atmosphere. Conveniently located.
811 JACKSON STREET, NORTH

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

TALLAHASSEE

Moon's
North Florida and South Georgia's Leading Jewelers
Opposite State Theatre Phone 1069

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201 East Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

CATERS FURNITURE
We want your business
333 DATURA STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

LAUNDRY May's DYEING
DRY CLEANING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

Call us for
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second St. Phone 6367

Keep Up Your Flower Garden and Lawn
GARDEN HOSE and TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS
Use Vitamin B-1 and Vigoro for your flowers
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Damp Wash—Thrifty—Rough Dry
SANITONE CLEANER
Family Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Yarn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

Switzerland

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

GENEVA

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY—SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

Vitrerie—Stores—Miroiterie
PIERRE LORETTI S. A.
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
Glaziery

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 20

Coutellerie de l'Ile
L. FONTAINE
12, Quai des Moulins, 12
CHRISTOFLE JEWELLERY

ZURICH

H. GOSSWEILER & CIE
BAYUNTERNEHMUNG
Zürich 2
Beratung—Ausführung
Aller Bauarbeiten
BUILDING

Sportartikel und Sport Konfektion
Sporthaus Bächtold
Zürich, Rämistrasse 3, b. Bellevue

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

UNDERWEAR

Provide for your comfort by renewing your underwear today—Now is the time to buy before the cold spell sets in—when stocks are complete and prices at their lowest, possibly for years. Here you will find warm knitted underwear, not the clumsy garments of other years—but soft woollen garments that take no room at all under one's clothes, yet protects fully against changes of temperature.

Nightdresses—Knicker sets. Pyjamas, Dressing gowns distinguished by trimming of lace and hemstitching in delicate Pastel Shades.

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
The Departmental Store With An Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 PINE STREET PHONE 20821

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2508

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892 Phone 2235 3 lines

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644 Night " 4428

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
ESTIMATES FREE
203a Pietermaritz Street Ph. 4809

Australia

VICTORIA

GEELONG

THE MODERN GROCER
S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
Branches in All Suburbs
ALSO IN
Melbourne and Ballarat

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

ADA GEDDES
Exclusive Millinery
153 Queen Street, Auckland
Phone 45 030

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-025 Herald Bldg. 151 Queen St.

Phone 43-658
MAVIS YOUNG
203 Dilworth Bldgs., Queen Street
Auckland C. 1.
High Class Dressmaking
Patterns, Cutting, Fitting

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

GORDON CLARKE
Seedsman, Florist
Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
Queen Street, Opp. Smith & Caughey
PHONES 40-254, 18-126

INSURANCES
Fire, Accident, Marine, Motor
MOLLIE JOHNSON
B. Com. A.P.A.N.Z., A.A.I.S.
31 SECURITY BLDGS. QUEEN ST.
PHONE 31-000

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS, FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Enjoy your meals in the friendly home-like atmosphere of
The Majestic Parlor
Majestic Theatre, Queen St.

NEECO
ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS
RANGES
RADIATORS
REFRIGERATORS
WASHING MACHINES
RADIOS, RADIOTRON VALVES
etc.
N. Z. Distributors for:
MAZDA LAMPS
N. Z. Representative for:
GENERAL ELECTRIC (U. S. A.)
Consult us on all electrical problems. Neeco agents and dealers are in all principal towns.
The NATIONAL ELECTICAL & ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD.
Head Office: Mazda House, 148-152 Wakefield Street, Wellington
Branches at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hamilton, Wanganui, Hastings
Factories at Auckland, Wellington, Temuka

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Affectionately Yours (Warners)—Featherweight comedy about an errant and untruthful husband, faced by divorce, who resorts to a series of pranks and devices to win back his wife's affection. The husband's absurd dilemmas and a considerable amount of slapstick provide such laughter as there is. Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan, Rita Hayworth, Ralph Bellamy, George Tobias, James Gleason, Hattie McDaniel.—Adults and mature young people.

Blood and Sand (20th-Fox)—Two-hour Technicolor spectacle film, in which Rouben Mamoulian's direction concentrates upon the pictorial and symbolic. The story is about an arrogant and illiterate boy who grows up to follow his father's profession of bull-fighting, and is unable to stand success. The scenes in the ring imply the torturing and killing of the bull. The photography, though artificial, is often effective. Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, Rita Hayworth, Nazimova, Anthony Quinn, J. Carroll Naish, John Carradine. —Adults.

Citizen Kane (RKO) — Exciting film based on the career of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. Orson Wells, the producer, himself plays the leading character and Dorothy Comingore supplies the main romantic interest. Joseph Cotten, Everett Sloane, George Coulouris, Agnes Moorhead, Harry Shannon, Fortunio Bonanova. — Adults and young people.

The Flame of New Orleans (Universal)—Dull and distasteful with plot and characters based on corruption and dishonesty. Marlene Dietrich has the leading part as an adventuress in mid-nineteenth century New Orleans.—Adults.

Love Crazy (MGM)—Knockabout farce with an implausible story about a husband who seeks to prevent a divorce by having himself found mentally unsound, is committed to an institution, escapes, and manages to reach his own apartment by masquerading as his sister. William Powell plays the part with a mingling of comedic aplomb and slapstick flourishes. Myrna Loy, Gail Patrick, Florence Bates, Jack Carson.—Adults and mature young people.

Power Dive (Paramount) — Interesting story, well told. Though not of major proportions, the film presents capable acting and direction. The narrative is about two brothers, their airplane work, and romantic rivalry. The film offers considerable excitement and a few moments that some spectators may find too harrowing. Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Roger Pryor, Helen Mack, Cliff Edwards. — Adults and young people.

Rage in Heaven (MGM) — Clinical case history in fiction form of a man who suffers from what the medical profession terms paranoia. Christopher Isherwood, the English poet, and Robert Thoeren have prepared a sensitive and economical script from James Hilton's novel, but the film requires the spectator to supply most of the compassion and pity. Though the theme is treated seriously, the effect is essentially sensational. Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman, George Sanders, Lucile Watson, Oscar Homolka, Philip Merivale.—Adults.

Sunny (RKO) — Third joint effort of Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle to bring to the screen a Broadway musical from days gone by. This one keeps the tunes by Jerome Kern but, aside from the circus motif, departs from the book by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein II. Ray Bolger and the Hartmans aid with the dancing. The songs and the dancing provide the best part of the entertainment. John Carroll, Helen Westley, Edward Everett Horton, Frieda Inescort. —Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

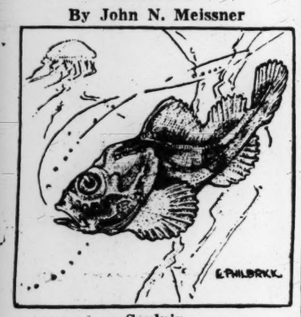
Family — "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," "Spring Parade."

Adults and Young People—"Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Night Train."

Adults Only — "The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe."

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

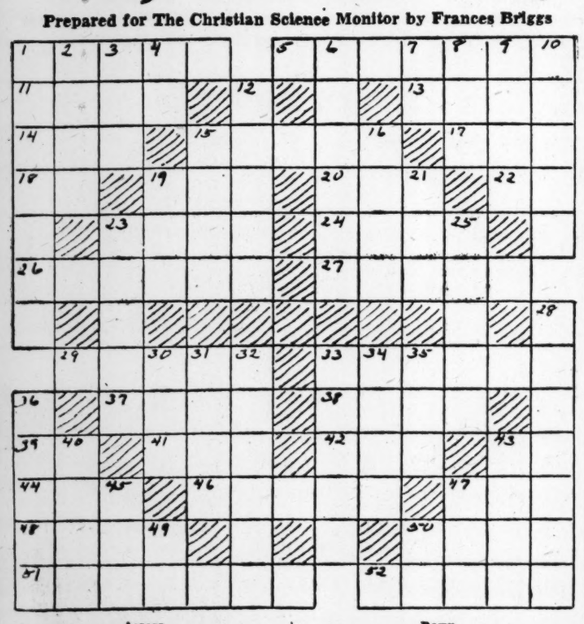


Sculpin

Sculpin have innumerable names, including the following: "grubbies," "daddies," "bull-heads," "sea-robins," "sea toads," "sea ravens" (because they croak out of water), "pig fish," "snufflejaws," "bigheads," "dummers," "johnnies," "goblins," "blobs," "miller's thumbs," etc. Most sculpin are rarely over 14 inches long. An arctic variety, however, reaches three feet, weighs 25 lbs. A Mexican species is said to be even larger. Sculpin are found in shallow fresh and salt waters.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Potash and Perlmutter"?
5—Who is a character in Dickens' "Christmas Carol"?
11—What is floral emblem of District of Columbia?
13—What is any matter used to produce heat by burning?
14—Where was Oscar Wilde born (abbr.)?
15—What is Lieut. Pinkerton's singing voice in "Madame Butterfly"?
17—To force down by driving.
18—Symbol for iron is what?
19—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
20—Sound of a crow.
22—What is second note of scale?
23—What Italian deity was represented as half goat and half man?
24—You do what with a pair of needles?
26—Who is object of Tristan's affections?
27—What do you call the opening in a picture frame?
29—What mythical king was metamorphosed into a lofty mountain?
33—What do you call a sudden finding of rich ore in mining?
37—What is a ship's small boat?
38—Who was Greek god of war?
39—Bone.
41—What is a mound used in golf?
42—To spread grass for drying.
43—Millimole (abbr.).
44—The masses.
46—What is a collective designation of the Southern States of U. S.?
47—What is a varying measure of yarn?
48—What is first name of Milne, British poet and playwright?
50—To rend.
51—What is first name of writer wed to Sinclair Lewis?
52—What is any of numerous large marine snails?

Down

1—What mythical monster was half lion and half eagle?
2—Knowledge.
3—Who is a character in opera "The King's Henchman"?
4—Symbol for selenium is what?
6—What did Eli Terry make?
7—Concerning.
8—"——— Mutual Friend" is a Dickens novel.
9—Toothed wheel is what?
10—What is first name of Rice, author of "Street Scene"?
12—What French river empties into English Channel?
15—Dull sound.
16—Hindu queen is called what?
19—What is the Golden State (abbr.)?
21—Peruke is what?
23—How many winks constitute a short nap?
25—Who is heroine of a Massenet opera?
28—Laurits Melchior is a native of what country?
30—What is a coin of Latvia?
31—Inspired with awe.
32—What is a vehicle on runners?
33—Child in Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" is clothed in what fabric?
34—What is a woody plant?
35—What is color of fruit of the loganberry?
36—Who is one who wanders from place to place?
40—Alone.
43—What is coarsely ground and unbolted grain?
45—What is a counter at which food is served?
47—Shelter.
49—Not any.
50—Symbol for thorium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

The Army and Its Field Rations

Wide World Photos

One of the United States Army's most important and least publicized branches is the Subsistance Research Laboratory at Chicago. The laboratory has a staff of eight Army officers and ten civilians, all specialists in food, meat, and allied lines. One interesting phase of their work has been their experiments with concentrated emergency rations. Two types in particular have been developed by the laboratory, Type C, for use by troops in action in advance of their bases or where there are no facilities for preparing food; and Type D, an emergency field ration very much like a chocolate bar. In the photo above an officer studies the contrast in the meats contained in Type C rations and those supplied the men when kitchens are available. Type C rations consist of six tins which contain meat and beans, meat and vegetable hash and vegetable stew, biscuit, etc. These foods are displayed on the plates. In the background are the less concentrated but more appetizing regular cuts supplied when kitchens are available. Inset: Private Craine solemnly contemplates the Type D Army field ration. It consists of a full day's nourishment in a four-ounce chocolate-like bar. Two of the six squares provide a full meal.

Stimson said: "Our Army must be a cohesive unit, with a definite purpose shared by all. Anonymous opinion or criticism, good or bad, is destructive in its effect on a military organization where accepted responsibility on the part of every individual is fundamental."

10 Prime Minister Churchill intervened in the House proceedings to make the dramatic announcement. He said: "I have just received news that the Bismarck has been sunk."

A Verse for Today . . .

My meditation of him shall be sweet: I will be glad in the LORD.—Ps. 104:34.

Brevities

Answers: If you don't strike oil in five minutes' talk you should stop boring.

Pathfinder: Strike while the iron is hot is still a wise old adage, but it is liable to misinterpretation. It means strike with the hammer, not drop the hammer.

Currents Events Test

(Answers)

1. The need for halting strikes in defense industries.
2. Dakar, the Azores, and the Cape Verde Islands.
3. In a recent press conference the President indicated that he had no intention of seeking repeal or any change in the neutrality act.
4. July 1 will be Registration Day for a million young Americans who have become of age since last Oct. 16 and who are now eligible for possible military service.
5. It took the Royal Navy three days to track down and sink the Bismarck following the German warship's sinking of the H. M. S. Hood.
6. France; the Axis powers have relaxed the armistice to permit France to rebuild a continental air force "for defense of the French Empire."
7. Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that enforcement of conscription in Northern Ireland would be "more trouble than it was worth."
8. The largest audience in radio history listened to President Roosevelt's speech Tuesday night. According to a radio survey, 85,650,000 heard the President, an all-time record.
9. In this connection Secretary of War Stimson said: "Our Army must be a cohesive unit, with a definite purpose shared by all. Anonymous opinion or criticism, good or bad, is destructive in its effect on a military organization where accepted responsibility on the part of every individual is fundamental."
10. Prime Minister Churchill intervened in the House proceedings to make the dramatic announcement. He said: "I have just received news that the Bismarck has been sunk."

Sincerity Preferred

The life of the son of Richard Wagner, Siegfried, was devoted to the advancement of the music of his illustrious father; and naturally he was grateful for any sincere praise of it. However, he did not care for flattery.

Once at a dinner given in his honor in London, the question arose as to which composers one would choose if limited to two. There were twelve at the table, and all with the exception of Lady Randolph Churchill included Wagner in their choice. She told them that she preferred Bach and Beethoven.

In the midst of an uncomfortable silence which followed, during which Lady Randolph was regarded reproachfully by her friends, Siegfried remarked pleasantly, "My father would also have chosen them."

Daily Quotation

YOU cannot believe in honor until you have achieved it. Better keep yourself clean and bright; you are the window through which you must see the world.

—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What is perhaps the biggest domestic problem now requiring a solution under the President's unlimited national emergency proclamation?

2. In his historic address President Roosevelt mentioned several areas which if occupied by the Nazis would "endanger the freedom of the Atlantic and our own physical safety." What are these danger points?

3. What was the President's latest comment on the possibility of repealing the neutrality act?

4. The President has ordered a second draft registration in July. What age group will the new registration affect?

5. How long did it take the British navy to track down and sink the German battleship Bismarck?

6. What country conquered by the Axis powers now has the privilege of building up a continental air force for "defense of her empire"?

7. Why has Britain dropped its proposed plan for conscription in Ulster?

8. What record in radiocasting circles was broken this week?

9. Why has Secretary of War Stimson banned the taking of polls in the U. S. Army?

10. How was the House of Commons informed that the sinking of the H. M. S. Hood had been avenged?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

Met His Match

With an air of haughty disdain a passenger watched a train pull up to the platform.

"Is that my train, porter?" he asked for the tenth time.

"No, sir," was the reply; "it belongs to the railway company."

"Don't be insolent!" snapped the passenger. "I want to know if I have to take that train to Edinburgh."

"You needn't do that, sir," replied the porter quickly; "that's what we've got the engine for."—Answers.

Involved Reason

The draftee on his way to camp asked a stranger, Draftee Number Two:

"Do you happen to have a match?"

"Sure," was Number Two's reply, "but I'm not giving you any."

"But why?" was the startled reply.

"Well," said Two, "we'll get to chinning. And if we got to chinning we'll wind up buddies. And if we're buddies we'll get in the same tent. If we're in the same tent and same squad then we'll both volunteer together for special missions. Maybe we'll even get a dangerous night job, then we'll have to use flashlights. And if the flashlights should happen to go out some night in enemy territory, I sure don't want to be stranded out there in the dark with someone who doesn't even carry matches!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Paid a Debt

By the Canadian Press

Vancouver

The debt of Spot, a mongrel dog nursed back to health last November by Mr. and Mrs. H. Eagleson, was paid today as his owners credited him with saving the lives of their four children when fire destroyed the Eagleson home last night.

Spot, who attached himself to the Eagleson household last fall when he was crippled and sick, gave the alarm which disclosed a fire was raging through the kitchen where three of the children were sleeping.

The dog ran into the living room, whining and barking to attract the attention of Joyce Eagleson, eleven years old. He led her to the blazing kitchen, where he aroused the eldest of the sleeping children, Beulah, nine, by biting at her hand while Joyce bundled up Donna, five, and Marcella, three, and carried them to safety.

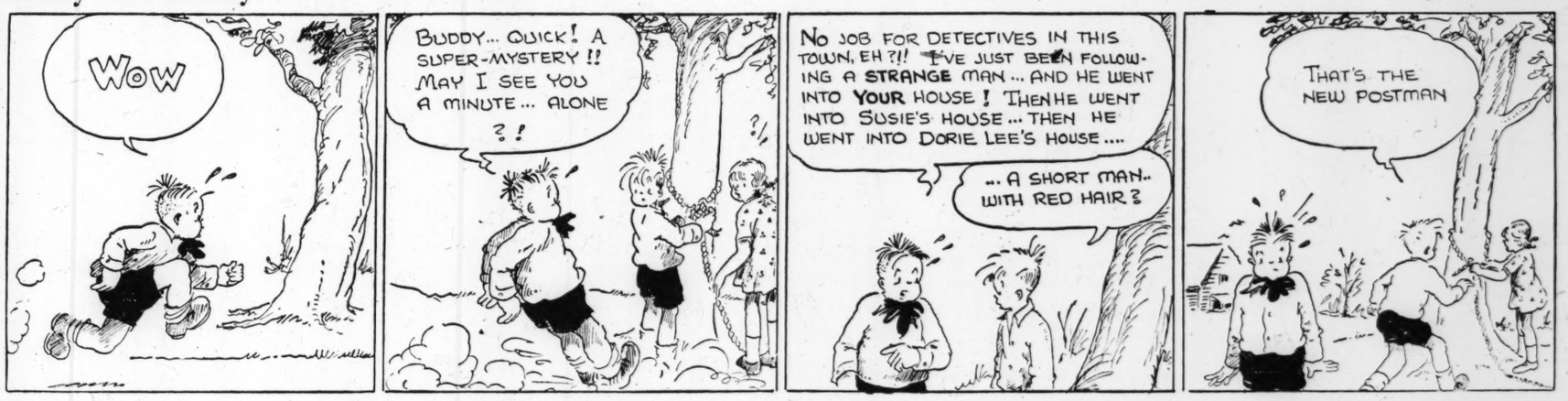
Mr. and Mrs. Eagleson were absent at the time.

London Daily Mail

"It appears to have been included in the consignment by an American seafaring man called 'Pop-eye.'"

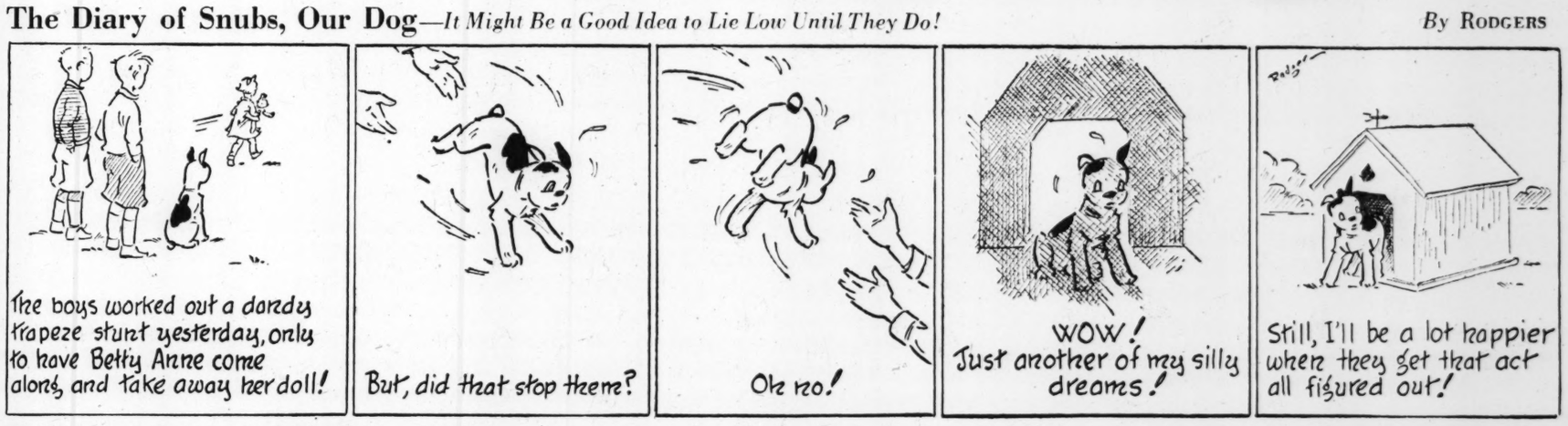
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Case Dismissed*

By LE PELLEY


WOW
BUDDY... QUICK! A SUPER-MYSTERY!! MAY I SEE YOU A MINUTE... ALONE
?!
NO JOB FOR DETECTIVES IN THIS TOWN, EH?!! I'VE JUST BEEN FOLLOWING A STRANGE MAN... AND HE WENT INTO YOUR HOUSE! THEN HE WENT INTO SUSIE'S HOUSE... THEN HE WENT INTO DORIE LEE'S HOUSE....
... A SHORT MAN.. WITH RED HAIR?
THAT'S THE NEW POSTMAN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Might Be a Good Idea to Lie Low Until They Do!*

By RODGERS


The boys worked out a dandy trapeze stunt yesterday, only to have Betty Anne come along, and take away her doll!
But, did that stop them?
Oh no!
WOW! Just another of my silly dreams!
Still, I'll be a lot happier when they get that act all figured out!

The Adventures of Waddles—*One Out!*

By THE HAGERS

AS WE WALKED DOWN PLAYVILLE'S MAIN STREET JACK SAID, "LET'S FIND SOME PLACE TO EAT."
THE STORES AND BUILDINGS EVERYWHERE SHOWED EVIDENCE OF LACK OF CARE.
DOMINO CAFE T. PARCHEESI, Prop.
AT LAST WE FOUND A SMALL CAFÉ BUT FOUND IT LOCKED, TO OUR DISMAY.
T. PARCHEESI, Prop
AT BALL GAME - WILL BE BACK AT FOUR.
THIS SIGN WAS FASTENED TO THE DOOR: "AT BALL GAME. WILL BE BACK AT FOUR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

That Peace May Live

The people of the United States have just observed a Memorial Day made poignant by knowledge that elsewhere thousands again are being added to the long roster of war sacrifices.

The quest for freedom and justice is full of struggles in which men on both sides have believed they were serving God and country. Yet generally time has shown one side the nearer right, and when that nearer right has won, civilization has advanced.

Again the irony arises that millions who abhor the sword are obliged to take it up to defend their institutions against men who would live by the sword. The defenders of democracy and of the right of peaceful nations to dwell unmolested are as wholehearted in their distaste for war as are others who would yield to aggression for the sake of a convenient "peace."

There are men and women so deeply convinced of the wrongness of war that they will face even its sacrifices and will resist the makers of war in hope that aggression eventually may be ruled out of the earth. These people need no persuading that the cost of war is terrible. They deplore as deeply as anyone the loss of life, both British and German, in, for example, the Cretan campaign. They do not have to be reminded that the money spent on constructing the ill-fated ships Bismarck and Hood would have built and endowed several colleges or fed and clothed millions of needy.

Who is it that needs to be convinced of the wrongness of mass murder and the futility of conquest? Is it those who stand against the shock of steel or those who prepare it and unloose it in hope of national gain?

The practical peace-lovers of these times have learned that neither hatred of war nor fear of war are capable in themselves of overcoming war. Men must understand and uproot its causes, and must build in its place a structure of international justice and order.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, reaffirmed this goal on Thursday in his statement of purposes as aiming at "the lasting settlement and internal peace of the Continent" and a postwar order "which seeks no selfish national advantage for anyone."

In this quest there is no occasion either for hatred or fear even of the men who seemingly threaten the world with tyranny. They are prisoners of their own evil ways, as the rest of mankind are victims of their own negligence. The finest memorial that could be reared to the heroes of all wars would be a world order in which war would become unnecessary and impossible.

Blowing One's Horn

Neighbors who remember their Browning are sometimes reminded of the poem "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came" by the behavior of a motorist announcing his (or her) vicinity to some other house.

> Dauntless the slug-horn to my lips I set,
> And blew.

So the motorist. He (or she) has, to be sure, an easier way of blowing the slug-horn; but the result is much the same, and dauntlessness is indicated by volume and repetition. The dark tower, as one remembers, had no immediate neighbors:

> This was the place; Those two hills on the right,
> Crouched like two bulls locked horn in horn in fight;
> While to the left, a tall scalped mountain . . .

Childe Roland annoyed nobody except perhaps whoever lived in the tower.

An invention has lately been patented that makes it impossible for a modern Childe Roland, however dauntless, to blow his (or her) slug-horn after stopping a car in front of a house. The slug-horn operates when the car is in motion, but becomes inoperative when the car stops. There is a little switchthing, responsive to vibration, between slug-horn and battery, and when there is no vibration Childe Roland can't make a peep. A press account of the invention says that Childe Roland is "foiled."

Many people in many neighborhoods will very likely leap joyously to the idea of motorists not blowing horns to tell indoor friends that he (or she) is outside. Second thought is calmer, but discouraging. Granting that this is an admirable invention, how many motorists would buy and install it in their cars! And to how many will it ever remotely occur that in trying to attract the attention of indoor friends, he (or she) is innocently and successfully attracting the attention of anybody else!

"Carry Your Violin, Mister?"

Last fall a group of musical headliners, including Lawrence Tibbett, Jascha Heifetz, and Albert Spalding, crossed batons with James Caesar Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, over his efforts to compel them to enroll in the union. They set up their own American Guild of Musical Artists, but after an unsuccessful court suit and a threat by Mr. Petrillo to force them off the radio stations, most of the virtuosi were said early in March to have joined the A. F. of M.

Lately it is reported from New York that union truck drivers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, have picketed midtown theaters, demanding that they be allowed to carry to and from the theaters the musicians' instruments for traveling "name" bands—at $10 a day or $20 a night. The musicians naïvely declare it has been their prerogative for years to carry their own instruments.

Recalling the exploits of Mr. Petrillo, officers of the teamsters' union might have a care how they precipitate a jurisdictional issue with this doughty leader. In Chicago, for instance, he obtained a rule that all "pancake turners" who put records on a phonograph at a radio station, theater, or dance hall must be union musicians. If Mr. Petrillo finds out that those truck drivers know how to carry a tune, even if it is on sheet music rolled up with the bass drum, he may have them paying dues to the musicians' union instead of the teamsters'.

New Hampshire Gold Rush

There's always been gold in "them thar" hills of New Hampshire. So it is not surprising that news of it got round. New Hampshire is now reported as willing to let prospectors try the "luck" of some modern Roaring Camp within the State's borders.

Readers of Bret Harte's famous story will recall that Roaring Camp's "luck" did not flash on it from a pan or down a shaft. It smiled from a child's face, changing the manners, reviving the morals, and touching the sweeter sentiments of men who had perhaps given too much thought to other gold.

Someone is always finding gold in the New Hampshire hills. He can feel it in a hand-clasp, see it in a straight look. It makes the kind of gold for which one has to dig and blast seem a baser metal.

Four Years in Three

What! No junior proms and sophomore hops, no melodious sentiments of loyalty to the good old college class? Perhaps even Commencement in September? With between 400 and 500 of the liberal arts colleges of America bowing to the needs of defense to the extent of making available a three-year intensive course so that young men may get their degrees by the time they reach draft age, far more important adjustments than the mere loss of a prom are likely to take place.

Examined closely, the new plan has none of the earmarks of the so-called "general college" which has been providing background courses on a two-year basis. So far, at least, this plan as announced by the Association of American Colleges, is a form of spreading the butter on three slices of bread instead of four—the same amount of butter.

Whether academic standards can be kept as high in this speeding-up process, will depend on the college. The liberal arts cannot be crammed like objects into a dufflebag. Shifting of schedules and pressure of reading will make room for more courses, but in essence increasing maturity of thought is what liberal arts colleges seek.

What this adjustment will do to higher education can be only conjectured, depending upon the length and outcome of the present emergency. Full-length summer schools offering courses not primarily appealing to teachers, are already on the increase. In schools that adopt the new plan, emphasis may shift away from events like Commencement, with students, as now in some universities, getting their degrees at the end of any quarter. There will perhaps be less attention to "campus life" in the typically American sense of the term.

Each possible change has its implications, some of them contemplated wistfully. The liberal arts colleges confess they do not like it, and will doubtless lose in certain ways by it. But they may in overcoming a natural resistance to academic change make forced revaluations that will in the end prove of permanent benefit to higher education.

Our Readers Say—

"Go Ahead, Mr. President"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to thank you for the strong forthright editorial, "Go Ahead, Mr. President."

We cannot do less than stand firmly for our highest sense of right, and it is heartening to know that our Christian Science Monitor is at this time calling upon the President for more vigorous leadership, and especially in this all important issue of convoys to Britain. In my humble judgment only convoys from America can save Britain.

All power to The Christian Science Monitor in its stand for righteousness, and all that seems humanly right in this changing world.

Boston — BENJAMIN H. LEIGHTON

The "Last" World War?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading in your columns recently two terms for the present world conflict, namely, "the European war," and "the present World War," brought to thought the only correct appellation for such a situation: "The Last World War." We have had the First World War, and surely this is the Last World War, because the blessing we must demand from it is international union and peace.

East Orange, N. J. — EDGAR R. BOONE

Long Arm of the Bear?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this time it would be well to remind ourselves of a fact which has been too little publicized; namely, that ever since Stalin came into power Russia has been casting covetous eyes on Alaska. This is proved by the repeated appearance in *Pravda*, the official government organ, of a statement that since Alaska was sold to the United States by a Czar who did not represent the will of the people, this territory by rights should belong to the U. S. S. R.!

In view of this fact, does it not seem more than a little probable that one of the rewards which Hitler has promised Stalin for his aid to the Axis should be his approval, if not his help, in seizing Alaska? — K. D. MORSE

New York

"100% With Roosevelt"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I voted against Roosevelt three times; in the last election there were few more ardent Willkieites than I. But in this terrific issue of "aid to Britain"—in its full potentialities the greatest issue of modern history—I am 100 per cent with Roosevelt, for the simple reason that I want to be able to continue to respect my country and myself.

Newtonville, Mass. — P. E. G.

"Teacher and Builder"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time it has been my desire to write expressing sincere gratitude for your efforts to put before the readers of The Christian Science Monitor material that reflects credit upon the Negro race.

Each time I have picked up the Monitor and have seen some mention of achievement by a Negro artist, athlete, or group reported favorably, I have determined to write a line of appreciation.

Your recent editorial entitled, "Teacher and Builder," has caused me to put this resolution into action without further delay.

How heartening it is to people who are usually held up to ridicule or condemned with little or no opportunity for presenting the facts, to see your continuous and persistent efforts to depict the best and noblest achievements of the race.

My deep appreciation for a newspaper that can include all mankind in its efforts to uplift the human race.

Chicago — (MRS.) LULA M. KNIGHT

A Crucial Moment

"IF ANY MAN CAN SHOW JUST CAUSE WHY THEY MAY NOT BE LAWFULLY JOINED TOGETHER--- LET HIM NOW SPEAK OR ELSE HEREAFTER FOREVER HOLD HIS PEACE"
EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY
NAZI NEW ORDER
AGGRESSION
U.S.

America's Rendezvous With Destiny?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since September, 1939, the American people have been jousting with fate. We are having, as President Roosevelt warned we would have, "a rendezvous with destiny." What we have always desired as a Nation has been peace. But never peace-at-any-price. Not over the long run. The very fact that we have fought wars nearly every generation in defense of certain principles testifies to this fact.

This desire for peace springs from the realization that not only is war an evil in itself, but also that it is a threat to the free and democratic system of government. But above this will for peace is the deeper-rooted will to preserve our free principles against outside threats and aggressions. Every menace to our Republic has always been met boldly and resisted fiercely until the victory has been won. This was true in 1775, 1861, and 1917; and it will be proved true once again in 1941.

The will for peace has never yet compromised our more fundamental will for freedom, and hopes for a better future.

* * *

When this war began, we Americans were convinced that we could remain unharmed by its ravages. As time has passed, we have as a whole realized, however, that it was not a matter of being "dragged into" this war by the machinations of others, but primarily whether or not we could afford to see totalitarianism triumph over democracy the world over. We have discussed in fairly dispassionate voices the stake America has in this war. We have to a great extent avoided the emotionalism of 1917 in our debates.

Our fundamental interests in the war's outcome have been carefully and fully examined by competent people, and even now a great majority of us are decided that our cause must in the end win out.

This is our irrevocable decision. By it we will stand or fall.

As our opinion has slowly crystallized, we have taken various steps "short of war" which we felt would strengthen the British cause. What we were trying to do was very wise and very understandable. We were trying to send enough aid to our friends to help them to win, and yet to keep out of the actual fighting ourselves. We seemed desperately afraid of making vital decisions, lest we make mistakes. We seemed unsure of ourselves at a time when we should have been possessed of supreme confidence and faith.

We tried to follow a middle path, a path without great risks, and one designed to lead us to our chosen goal at a minimum of expense. This path has always been, paradoxically enough, the easy and yet the most difficult one. We have been attempting to achieve a war-time effort (in production and national unity) without actually taking that final, inexorable step. Our policy has been an invitation to delay and a counterfeit for decisive action.

* * *

I greatly fear now, however, that we are failing. Not that we have faltered badly along the way, but merely because we have not achieved the impossible.

Many of our number still shout "peace, when there is no peace," and debate over measures which must of necessity, if we are to prevail, be dealt with without delay.

We have been avoiding the inevitable reckoning day, when in that fateful hour, we must choose our own destiny. We really have, in effect, made our decision, but so far we have paused as if to convince ourselves yet again that we are right.

Though we hate to face up with this decision it is even now finally come upon us. I think that we can no longer safely delay. Further procrastination will be at the very peril of our free system of government. Thus, I feel we must take this final step—this inevitable decision—and declare ourselves to be in a state of war with enemies of democracy. — THOMAS D. KINGSLEY

Watertown, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

Wisconsin Takes a Bow

By Frank L. Perrin

A few days ago, on May 29 to be exact, the "Badger State" celebrated the ninety-third anniversary of its formal admission into the Union. In an interesting letter written from Washington, Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin recalls quite graphically many events in the early history of Wisconsin Territory in the years antedating and immediately after the formal adoption of the State's Constitution. Long before it occurred to the leaders of a political bloc to spell progressive with a capital "P," Wisconsin had taken front rank and had become widely regarded as progressive. Its advance, socially and industrially, was inspired and fostered by generations of pioneers and their descendants whose forebears had endured and overcome the hardships of the rugged shores, the unbroken forests, and rocky hinterlands of the Atlantic coast colonies.

The substantial development of Wisconsin, culturally and economically, offers opportunity for an interesting study. A frontier virtually untouched by the animosities, racial and religious, which had engendered sporadic wars in somewhat older settlements in neighboring territories, the region invited and offered undisturbed asylum to ambitious home-seekers unable to obtain work or land in the then more populous Eastern country. But the invasion was deliberate and orderly. Farming, lumbering, and mining were crudely and somewhat clumsily carried out in those days. Markets for surplus products were remote. Transportation was by wagons or boats. Power for mills was produced by rivers and by horses and oxen. The grain cradle and the flail had not yet been superseded by the crude reaper and thresher. Despite this, there was opportunity, there was sanctuary, and there was the promise of plenty.

* * *

These assurances and this promise have been fulfilled. But the realization of what was hoped for came not through happy chance or by mere good fortune. The men and women who came in those days so long ago realized that theirs was a sacred trust. They had been taught, in New England, New York State, and in the homes elsewhere in the East, the value of security, the certain rewards of industry and fidelity, and to acknowledge the source from which all good comes. They realized the wisdom and necessity of assuring for their children and grandchildren even greater opportunities for education than they themselves had enjoyed.

So it came about that they built schools and churches, established local and central governments, provided courts, and, almost from the first, set their several and community houses in order. It is in the degree and to the extent that these things were done that even an impartial student and observer would probably be forced to conclude that the Wisconsin pioneers set an example that might profitably and wisely have been followed by people of communities later populated and developed.

But the historian of today, perhaps unconsciously influenced in his appraisals and judgments, may concede, somewhat apologetically, the claims that in her formative period Wisconsin attracted the better quota of the ambitious and progressive adventurers from the Atlantic coast and its hills and mountains. They were, in fact, a sturdy and determined people. Around them, and about them, could be written a record of courage, frequent privation, devotion, and gratifying accomplishment.

* * *

There came to Wisconsin, either as pioneers or in the orderly line of descent, those generally regarded as heroes, religious and political leaders, captains of emerging important industries. Some of these are remembered in the State's modest hall of fame. Some remain all but forgotten, their valorous deeds unsung. To name any of these would be to neglect to recall many who gave much, and that means their all, to a common cause. Some stars appear to shine more brilliantly than others. Matthew H. Carpenter, Timothy O. Howe, Edward Ryan, long a Chief Justice; Edward S. Bragg, the fighting General who declared Grover Cleveland was loved most because of the enemies he had made; William F. Vilas, and others of a past generation, and the senior La Follette, champion, forty years ago, of political and social reforms, are among sturdy characters to whom those who carry on Badger State traditions owe much.

It is both interesting and reassuring to observe that despite somewhat fantastic political trends within Wisconsin in recent years there have been recurring evidences of communal solidarity and economic sanity. The seeds of reasonableness are within the body politic. General infusions of that extreme liberalism which has upset the balance in some of her sister States have been neutralized in Wisconsin.

The Wide Horizon

The War—And After

By Senator A. J. MacLachlan

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

> Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide
> In the strife of truth with falsehood for the good or evil side.

Lowell's famous lines are singularly appropriate in this war-torn world. The peoples of the greater portion of Europe are in the chains of slavery, and an insistent call goes out to all freedom-loving people to stand four-square against the dark forces that threaten liberty.

It is in such a world state that Britain seeks aid in the gigantic effort she is making to maintain freedom; and in the newer nations of the world her cry falls upon sympathetic ears.

Throughout Europe millions of men and women find themselves in the yoke of slavery, praying for a return to that freedom without which life is not worth living; and from all the lands that breed free men there marches a great army to set them free. It may take a long time, but the end is certain.

Millions of Scandinavians, the peoples of Holland, of Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, are living today under the domination of the jack-boot. The heel of it is on their neck, and they are powerless. It is this reign of terror in Europe that must be terminated if the world is to breathe again; and it calls for a tremendous effort from the free peoples of all the free nations of the earth. And that effort is being made. From the British Commonwealth of Nations and its friends ranged on the side of truth against falsehood, or good against evil, of freedom and justice against barbarism and tyranny, this effort comes, gathering greater strength day by day.

* * *

Out of it must emerge a newer and wider Commonwealth of Nations which will be capable of maintaining the peace of the world and insuring international justice.

Britain and her Allies will win this war. But we may find a world in ruins notwithstanding. Indeed, the present struggle may be but the precursor of one even greater. Little effort has been made to solve the various difficulties that confront the world in its economic life as a result of varying standards of living. Nature has apparently contrived that certain races shall adopt a mode of life that to others would be less than an existence: what are we to do about it?

President Wilson, with a worthy idealism, fathered the League of Nations, but he was unable to bring in his mighty republic as a member of the League. Strange as it may seem, during the stress of war men and nations rise to great heights of patriotism, and of idealism, but with victory secured the frailties of human nature, including race jealousy, seem to return. Men looked to the League of Nations to give us a new world. It was a great ideal, but the frailties of mankind account for its failure.

After a period of comparative peace, the world is again torn asunder by war. Can human nature rise above this barbaric method of settling international troubles? Can we fashion a world from which the fear of war will be dispelled?

* * *

I signed on behalf of my country the Kellogg Pact outlawing war, only to be quickly disillusioned by a visit to the League of Nations Assembly as leader of the Australian Delegation. Intrigue and political maneuvering in national interests pervaded the lofty business of the Assembly. The might of the League was only moral. So it has ended, and today the nations who sponsored it stand aghast at the pent-up violence and cruelty that follow modern warfare.

What now, then? The Western world declares itself for freedom and the rule of Law. On this basis the democracies rest. We in Australia are one of the democracies and, like Britain, we take our stand on it. And America! The magnificent lead that President Roosevelt has given to the United States, and, indeed, to all people who love freedom and justice, to all who long to see war banished from the earth and law and right again enthroned, has stirred us.

Surely, then, the way is pointed to what may well be called a Holy Alliance, having regard to what it stands for: an alliance firmly based on the principles of democracy, founded to maintain world peace.

May we not see in the co-operation between Britain and the United States of America in the matter of [illegible] and air bases a precursor of still greater co-operation? Never has the U. S. A. reached out for domination. And the British Empire seeks no expansion. Allied in outlook, allied in facing a common danger, they must unite, lest divided they fall.

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